The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28783—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892.

ESTABLISHED

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

CUTLER, PALMER'S FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	36 0
Heart Bottle	36 4
O. B.	36 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 10

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
AMES	4078	900	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
M	3035	800	H. T. Weighell	8th "
RTHAGE	3872	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
AM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "
HTLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
M	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
NGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
AM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
GES	4165	800	W. D. G. Worcester	26th "
M	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
INSULAR	4072	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
AM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
				Saturday
ENTAL	4072	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

Passengers booked to Brindisi, Malta, Plymouth and London.

All vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers have to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles,

All vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers by the Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Round, Return Railway Tickets from Bombay to London by the Mail route can be issued, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Mail."

Passengers' luggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard not later than before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the morning of the previous day.

The Special Train leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only such Luggage will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

THROUGH PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Brindisi and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passage Tickets including the return journey to India via Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be obtained.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, for H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Steamers for Australia transhipping at Colombo.

June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

For Ports to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves Bombay for Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at Foreign Ports.

For freight particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLOTTA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

FROM BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

28th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passages, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Bombay House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

BRITISH INDIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

ALTERNATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
B. Vidos	4,200	650	1st July.
A. Orlando	3,200	500	1st Augt.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
FOR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
FOR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON

Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 3rd, and the 18th, of each month.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
C. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
FOR	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers leave BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
P. Mersa	3,200	550	8th July.
F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Steamers at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Batavia.

For particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
No. 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 29.

GRAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Steamer Tickets obtained.

Parties engaged by occasional outside information afforded as to terms and

SECOND SALOON.

The Second Saloon accommodation of the new Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a trip to England, and to enable us to arrange for suitable berthing, intending passengers should make Application.

Handbook and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Hand-book" for Travellers may also be had.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London Bankers. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected.

Passages to Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, PRIVATE FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS forwarded. To avoid delay the Public are instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best terms secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O., all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent and £35 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

In Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per dub.

SPECIAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPER BERTHS engaged.

EXCESS BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by Steamer at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

TELEGRAMS at night on arrival and departure by return.

DESPATCH BOXES, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES at best rates.

LADIES, Children and Gentlemen respectively grouped or selected in Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Family Parties.

EXCHANGE effected at reasonable rates.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME DRAFTS and TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES issued.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Time Tables, particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—23, APOLLO STREET,
KARACHI—Camp,
LONDON—27, LADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 6th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 3rd July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 7th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

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Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

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KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,917	On or about 31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1892. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th July, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

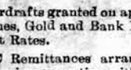
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3355	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3393	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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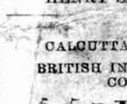
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.



THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Tons.	Captain.	About
*LYCIA	3139	McNay	1st July for Antwerp.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

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Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

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PREPARED from the original Formula of a well-known Bombay Physician. It has been used by old Indians for the last thirty years, and always with excellent results. It gives to that troublesome body—THE LIVER—just the "stirring up" it requires without disturbing the general system. To sufferers from "SPLEEN," it can be recommended as about the only remedy that can be taken with the certainty of relief.

Price per Bottle Re. 1-8.

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SAUTERNES	from 19 0	to 30 0
ITALIAN WINES	from 17 0	to 21 0
HUNGARIAN WINES		20 0
OORANA WINES	from 12 0	to 24 0
RHINE WINES	from 18 0	to 38 0
CHAMPAGNES*	from 28 0	to 64 0
LIQUEURS*	per bottle 3 0	to 7 8

* These can be had also in Pints.

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INDIGESTION

Makes life unbearable, and thousands of sufferers will be delighted to know that it has been and is

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Our Papuridine, which is made from later discoveries in the World of Materia Medica, of medicines that have proved invaluable for this complaint.

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"About this PAPARIDINE (Digestive Fluid) of yours, I derived immense benefit from its use, and after taking four or five bottles, I left it off, and have BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM INDIGESTION FOR NEARLY THREE MONTHS. . . . Your Paparidine is the only thing that has ever done me good . . . I recommended your medicine to a young lady, who has been a MARTYR TO DYSPEPSIA, FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS could not touch meat, and for the last three weeks she has BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM ATTACKS.

"I feel that it is my duty to make known the benefit I have received by using your "PAPARIDINE," which has COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DYSPEPSIA.

"I have suffered from the above disease for the past four years, and have tried all sorts of medicines, but have never found any that gave me instant relief as yours has done. One bottle has completely cured me.

I STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT TO ANY PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DYSPEPSIA AS IT IS A POSITIVE CURE."

Price Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	"	13 8
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Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	12 8

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	Winloch	2695	About 9th July.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. Crew entirely European.

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Agents.

Bombay, 30th June 1892.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE S. S. SAFARI WILL LEAVE BOMBAY, on the 9th July, for ZANZIBAR, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamu, Mombassa, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.

Through Tickets are issued for all the above Ports.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 10 A.M., on the 9th July.

The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, Q Shed.

For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 1st July, 1892.

THE S. S. MARY BEYTS has ARRIVED from JEDDAH, and is now ready to DELIVER the Bundles of Specie. CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY of the same before the departure of the Steamer.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

Bombay, June 30.

INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.
IMPORTANT AND URGENT.

FORMS for SIGNATURE of the MEMORIAL to the HOUSE OF COMMONS can be obtained by Application to the Honorary Secretary, Simla, from whom all necessary information can be obtained. Assistance in filling sheets with Signatures of persons of Position and Standing gratefully received.

I, ELIZABETH AMILIA BEGLIN, having obtained Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of my late Husband DANIEL BEGLIN, late of Padshahkur, Hilsapur, do hereby give NOTICE that any person having any claims against my husband by way of debts, &c., should apply to me within one month from this day, after which no claims will be entertained.

ELIZABETH AMILIA BEGLIN.

June 30, 1892.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

LALA HEMA & Co. hereby make known to the Public that one CHUSTNA CHATERBHOOJ, who was in our employ as Goomasta, has LEFT our SERVICE from the 19th June last. The Public is, therefore, warned not to lend or advance him moneys on account of or pay him monies due to the said Firm. Any one doing so, will do so at his own risk and peril.—Dated 1st July, 1892.

લાલા હેમાની કંમપની.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WROUGHT IRON TURN TABLES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, offers for the PURCHASE of 3 WROUGHT IRON 45 feet Railway Turn tables, unused, weighing about 35 tons each, now lying in the Stores Yard, Parel, where the same can be seen on application.

Offers to be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th June, 1892.

NOTICE No. 2.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Commissariat Department at the stations noted below, for one calendar year, from 1st January, 1893 to 31st December, 1893, will be received by the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer) on 10th August, 1892, at Bombay and Kurrachee, up to 1 p.m. (Local time), and by the other respective Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. The Contract at Kurrachee will be for the official year 1893-94.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers, which as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Hay."

5. The Commissariat Officer shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part, or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole Earnest money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with separate Earnest money for each description of article in Government Promissory notes or Treasury receipts. Tenders without Earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Stations.	Description of articles.	Bengal Tender.	Tenders to be received on
Bombay ..... Deolali and Bombay for— Deolali ..... Ahmednugger Satara and Poona for —Satara Deesa ..... Kurrachee	Hay	38 A. A.	10th Aug. 1892

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.
Commy. General's Office, Poona, May 31, 1892.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Ex- for the month, and for the same period as far 1870 and 1878, respectively.
rative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, into Bombay from Great Britain up to total for the month, and the same k as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Rates of Exchange.
Bombay Harbour on the date of nd departures of Vessels during expected from Out and Home
ment.
on in advance....Rs. 10.
.....Annas. 4.
Esplanade Road, Fort

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

WANTED, for the CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, a thoroughly COMPETENT ENGINEER, to take charge of Engines, Gearing, Mechanics Shop, &c. Apply by letter, stating Salary expected, and enclosing copies of Certificates, to the
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN A. C. CLARK, Surveyor to Lloyd's Register, has REMOVED HIS OFFICE from No. 75, Apollo Street, to NEW BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, Corner of Dean Lane.

Bombay, 30th June, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow and Chawl and Buffaloes' Stable, at Bellasis Junction Road and 1 Cumbharwada Lane or Palow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdication.
Suit No. 224 of 1889.

Esmail Ebrahim and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Allabux Ebrahim and others .....Defendants.

By order of Esmail Khairaz, the receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to consent Decree passed herein on the 16th day of March 1891, Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following undermentioned properties :—

LOT No. 1.
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with buffaloes' stable built thereon, situate at Palton Street, or Kamatipura 4th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the property of GowanMalaid, on the south by the property of Vazir Jamal, on the east by the property of Raja Ajba and on the west by the above mentioned Palton Street or Kamatipura 4th Lane, and Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2904 and 2905 and New No. 9927, and Old Survey No. 4398 368, 4398 368, and New Survey No. 3095.

LOT No. 2.
On THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

All the piece or parcel of fazandari ground with the bungalow, godowns with a chawl of 8 big shops standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road Junction, outside the Fort of Bombay, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Company's Shop, Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under ward No. 3302, Street No. 201 (1) Street Bellasis Road, and containing by admeasurement 1744 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the ground of Jew Jaberial, on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, on the west partly by the ground of Jew Jaberial and partly by the ground of Hira Ukerda and on the East by the property of Hurjee Jamal.

And the above bungalow is let to Messrs. Treacher and Company, for lease of 29 years at the monthly rent of Rupees 100, and rent for chawl is Rs. 150 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors for the receiver, or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, July 1, 1892. Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

A lot of silver-mounted scent bottles, silver match boxes, wine flasks, 10-cent gold pencil cases, &c.

A lot of copper vases, candlesticks, photo frames, trays, jars, bowls, also German silver teapots, milk jugs, sugar basins, tumblers, and trays.

1 set of plated tea and coffee service, table cutlery in case, fish carver in case, cruet frame, &c.

A few cases of Montebello and Le Premier champagne in quarts and pints, slightly ullaged.

On account of the concerned—
3 cases about 760 dozen Hindoo Idol pictures.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. G. R. Shemain, consisting of round and dining tables, without-arm chairs, folding easy chairs, reclining couch, camp cot, carpets, copper pots and sundries.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Nund Lal of Lahore.
A. S. 1129—1 case 5 lbs white lasetta
5 lbs gold wire.

AT 2 P.M.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 light and strong victoria.
4 serviceable double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NEW KHETWADY ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mahomedan Trustees, the mortgagees and transferees of the mortgages, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Meghsham Essoba, Sadanund Essoba, Vussanrao Meghsham and Ramrao Sadanund, a minor under the age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian the said Sadanund Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of July, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 16th day of January, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, together with the two chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate at New Khetwady Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Hegiaration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 376 and six-ninth square-yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collectors' old No. 1739, new No. 8862, old survey No. 511, and new survey No. 3594, and bounded on the east by the property of Kharwa Jamat, on the west by a public road, on the north by a public road, called Second Carpenter Street, and on the south by the property of Runchordas Vussonjee, and which said buildings and premises are now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under old No. 1 and 2, and new ward Nos. 6533 and 6534 and street No. 2327.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY, BEING

A Bungalow and Compound attached, measuring about 2,309 square yards more or less; the land is pension tax.

The sale is in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1885, and made between Jamsetjee Ratanjee Bottliwalla, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, of the one part, and the Money Lending and Land Investment Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882, formerly carrying on business in Bombay, but now in liquidation, of the other part and at the instructions of Mr. Ballajee Sittaram Kothari, the liquidator of the Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1892, at 4 p.m.:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at or near Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,309 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 661, 655, 783, 787, and 762, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under ward No. 2225, street No. 264, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the ground of Sirjee Ronsordjee and partly by the ground of Dameshur Chhindajee, on or towards the south by the ground of Moro Tukaram, on or towards the east by Foras Road leading from Byculla to Mahim, and on or towards the west by a water-drain, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of John Pyne and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the liquidator, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 1, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods at the Lost Property Office, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, rich Brussels carpets, 1, 2, and 3 lights hanging argand lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd July, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

A lot of Kamgra Valley Tea, consisting of Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Souchong, and household mixture.

On account of the underwriters—
629 No. 23—1 case foolscap papers, sea water damaged.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong-glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab gallaway, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton in good order.
1 well-bred C. B. pony bright bay, about 18 hands, 4 years, smart trapper.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

Under instructions from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the Crescent, opposite the Sailors' Home—
6 camp equipage tents.
The above are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 1, 1892.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD BROOCHES.—Nothing is more useful or acceptable to a Lady than a Brooch. A Select Assortment of the most Fashionable designs at exceptionally low Prices. Gold Horseshoe Brooches, from Rs. 12; other Designs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. Safety Pins, from Rs. 5.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PLATING AND GILDING.—Executed on the most Modern principle. Work guaranteed to last from 3 to 5 years and upwards, according to price.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxiscias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU'S CEYLON TEA.—We strongly recommend this lovely Tea at Rs. 1 per lb. packet. Discount to large purchasers.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for Up-country, a competent well educated man, thoroughly up in Accounts and Book-keeping. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply by letter only enclosing copies of testimonials, to No. "777," care of this Paper.

ADEN CLUB, WANTED, a PARSEE MANAGER, must know Book-keeping. Salary Rs. 85, rising to Rs. 100, Lodging free. Apply "C." care of this Office.

TO MILL AGENTS.—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, EUROPEAN, OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Good Testimonials. Apply "No. 666," care of this Office.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, TO BE LET. ROOMS above E. D. Sassoon and Co. Apply to "R. T." care of this Office.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, Organtoned, with 30 keys, in Mahogany box, Rs. 30. Rs. 35. Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

QUALITY being the first consideration.—Cheapest House in India for TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, CIGAR, CIGARETTE, TOBACCO, SMOKING REQUISITES, &c., &c.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT ELECTRO-PLATE PRESERVER.—Manufactured by us expressly for the purpose of Cleaning and Preserving the original deposits on plated and gilt articles. Genuine preparation.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

SOMETHING NEW.—"INDIAN PLATE POLISH" positively makes Silver-ware, Electro-plate, etc., equal to new; makes Brass equal to Silver in one minute. Price Re. 1.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Jewellers, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS, SILK, from Rs. 10-8; Alpaca Rs. 6. Good Neat Natural Handles, Fox's Paragon Frames.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap :—Legarde and Co.'s Champagne, Mirabel and Co.'s Zinfandel Claret, Chateau Margaux Claret, from J. [illegible] and Co. Bagshaw Street; also PRASER, SIMS and CO. CHEMISTS, Gamboge House, Patel Street, Fort.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, etc. undertake Collection of outstanding debts.—No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

TO BE LET, on WORLEY HILL, a large commodious and furnished BUNGALOW, known as SETTNA VILLA, lately occupied by Mr. de Sasne. Apply to RUSTOMJEE D. SETTNA, No. 12, Bellasis Road.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer. 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—NAGUR'S Patent World Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, CHESTS, Patent Key Detected Locks, Paper Boxes, &c., &c. Safes by all English and Foreign makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 62, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS are on our file, testifying the truth of our assertion. A few copies of which may be seen in our price lists, forwarded free on application.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cutlers, 20, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FRESH BUTTER and CREAM of the English Diary Co., Kalbadevi Road, are unrivalled for CHEAPNESS, PURITY, and EXCELLENCE. Butter delivered at home. Ans. 14 per lb. Cream, Ans. 10 per lb. Mofussil orders promptly executed.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

OLD FROM NEW WARE UNDISCOVERABLE.—Cast-a-way Plated Articles of any description scientifically restored to represent as New Goods.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. N. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1, with postage Rs. 1-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 net.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME small sized first quality [illegible] which specially adapted movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm,

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CEYLON FLANNEL.
THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND REQUISITES.
NEW GOODS just opened out,—

Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Do. Scrap.
Aristotype Paper.
Backgrounds.
Bromide Opals.
Brushes, Dusting.
Burnishers.
Calcium Slides for Sensitive Paper.
Cameras.
Cardboards.
Chemicals.
Cutting Glasses.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Do. Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.
Do. Granitine.
Do. Porcelain.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Easels.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
Funnels, Glass.
Glass Measures.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Ideal Hand Cameras.
Ilford's Bromide Paper.
Kodak Cameras.
Lantern Slide Boxes.
Lenses.
Light-tight Boxes.
Magnifying Glasses.
Mation's Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts.
Photo Boxes.
Do. Screens.
Do. Stands.
Photographic Sets (complete
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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£	1,000,000.
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RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

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Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
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On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

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J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

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NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. be announce, that in view of possible INCONVENI CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Ba Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURR ACCOUNTS with them.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & S Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and beg to announce that they are prepared to make Ad MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credits in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATI

MEMBERS of the Services having CRI BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New O Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRIN GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their di on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW OR AL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on a tion.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. S. and Chin
J. C. BERGENDAHL
A
Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

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To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gaze* printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BR ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Print

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the NATIVE and E PEAN Inhabitants of Bombay desirous of public expression to their appreciation of the Services rendered to the City by Dr. THOMAS BL will be held at the FRAMJEE CAVASJEE INST on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 5 P.M.

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I., will
CAVASJEE HORMUSJEE, C.S.I.,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS,
ABDULLA M. DHARAMSEY,
Secretaries, Provisional Com
Bombay, 24th June 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS,

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now plying 143 Military Messes and 38 with the finest VINTAGE WINES from lowing well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SAND

BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
...n Banks.					
...k of Bom-		300	300	Rs. 25	1,000
...ral Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
...k of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 ps. ct.	800
...CHANGE Banks.					
...ers					
...rtered Bank	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
...ar Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
...tile Mercan-	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
...Kong and ...ng hai ...king Cor-					
...ation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
...al Bank					
...tia	37,330	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	186
... Oriental					
...	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	50
... Share	—	—	—	—	25

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...abad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
...ce	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
...Indian	2,345	100	100	5	87
...S. & W. Ld., Bel-					
...y Unit-	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
...y Cotton	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
...Co.,	600	500	500	20	410
... Na- ...ufactg.					
...	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 nom
...Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
...Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
...China Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	INil	500
...City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
...Gomastabhi ...Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	710
...Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	611
...Coorla Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
...Dharamsi ...Mill	1,698	100	100	50	450
...Dhurumsi ...Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	1424
...Dinshaw ...Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
...Esmail ...Mills	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
...Fazulbhoy ...Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
...Hebbi ...Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
...Hind ...Mills	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
...Hindustan ...Mill	700	500	500	40	680
...Howard and ...Bulkley's	1,500	500	500	25	675
...Hydershah ...Mills	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
...Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	..	420
...Indian Manufg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1035
...Jamsetjeerees ...Jaffer Ali ...	7,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	675
...Jamsetjee ...tacturing Co.	250	500	500	Nil.	340
...Jehangeer Mills	1,800	250	250	12½	295
...Jubilee Mills ...Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
...Khandesh ...Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
...Khanderao ...Manufg. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
...Khatao Mahomed ...Kunjee ...	400	250	250	Nil.	340
...Leopold ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
...Lord Reay Mill	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	191
...Lukmidas Khimjee ...ning & Weav- ...ing Co. ...	445	1,000	1,000	35	703
...Madhavji Dhanji ...Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1065
...Mahalaxmee ...	500	1,000	1,000	100	2225
...Mahboob Shah ...Mills (Gul- ...bai) ...	400	500	500	Nil.	400
...Manockjee Petit ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1465
...Mazagon ...	1,400	250	250	6	125
...Premchand Roy- ...chand ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
...Minaraja Mfg. ...Co. S & M ...	44,0	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
...Mirza Mills ...	7,2	100	100	Nil.	98
...Mofussil ...	80	1,000	1,000	Nil.	15
...New Great ...Extern ...	1,40	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
...Oriental ...	5,72	625	625	Rs. 42½	425
...Presidency Mills ...	745	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
...Qaco Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
...Riposidhs ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1125
...Sassoon ...	900	1,000	1,000	..	1,45
...Shoolpre Mills ...	60	1,000	1,000	..	1200
...Second Ian ...	60	1,000	1,000	35	465
...Southern India ...	1,00	600	600	Nil	100 nom
...Southern Maha- ...ratta ...	1,213	250	250	12½	297½
...Sun Mills Ld. ...	1,200	750	750	12½	205
...Star India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	225
...Swadeshi Mills ...	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	505
...Union Spinning ...and Manufac- ...turing Co. ...	300	1,000	1,000	50	820
...Victor Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	25	365
...Weste India ...	1,200	1,000	1000	Rs. 30	700 xd
...Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	710
...Unionmills, Ld. ...	200	1000	200	..	600 nom

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divi- dend.	
...Alcock Ash- ...down ...	1,000	200	200	10	260
...Backbay Baths ...	200	50	50	12	110
...Badhan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	106
...Bapty Brothers ...	6,625	200	95	18	14
...Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited...	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
...Bombay Fire ...Insurance...	600	2,000	1,000	75	1,100
...Bombay & Persia ...Trading ...Corporation...					
...Co. ...	4,000	375	300	37½	270
...Do. Newspaper ...	600	375	325	37½	4,225
...Bombay Ice ...Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	1,060
...Bombay Land ...and Building ...Co., Ld. ...	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	91
...Bombay Flour ...Mill ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	630
...Deccan Ice Co. ...	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	905
...Deccan Paper ...Mills ...	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	15
...Delhi and Nor- ...thern India ...Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	385
...Geyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	70	..	135
...Indian Guaran- ...tee & Surety ...Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	70 nom
...John Roberts ...& Co. ...	1,500	100	100	19 pr.ct.	15
...Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	20	159
...Kurrachee ...Landing...	500	500	300	30	316
...Maharanee Ice ...Manufactur- ...ing Co. ...	2,500	100	100	Nil.	133
...Marcks & Co., ...Ld. ...	6,000	100	100	Rs. 10	30
...Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	85½
...Napier Foundry ...	1,000	100	200	..	88x
...Oriental Govt. ...Security Life ...Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	60
...Orients & Man...	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	191
...Phillips & Co., ...Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	25
...Port Canning ...Co. ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	85
...Prince of ...Wales Ice- ...field ...	250	8,000	1000	N dvd.	467
...Royal Flour ...Mills ...	2,500	100	100	..	2,350
...Soundy & Co. ...	1,000	100	100	—	20
...Southwell and ...Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	6 pr.ct.	89
...Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	21
...Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	100
...Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	889
...Telephone Co..	5,300	25	2	Re. 1	75
					191

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.
U. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	—	£100	all	p.c 2,400
B. B & C. I. R. New Shares ...	—	£18		do.

PRICES OF BULLION

Sovereigns ... Rs. 1
Carolas ...
Mexican Dollars ...
Five Franc Pieces ...
Bar Silver ...
Gold Leaf ... " 305
Bar Gold, English ... " 305-7
Bar Australian ... " 24-10
Bar Bombay ... " 24-10
Bar Pegu ... " 24-9
" 24-8
" 24

SECURITIES &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of the New Byculla Railway Station.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brahmani and Venetia entered, and the s. s. Mobile, Naderi, Eric, and Cedar Branch left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Chupra entered, and the s. s. Surat and Amphitrite left the dock yesterday.

REPEATED THEFT.—Govindas Hargovindas, residing at Cathedral Street, reported to the police the theft of a pair of gold wristlets from a drawer in his cupboard, valued at Rs. 1,757, during his absence from home.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Surjoo Subai, a mill-hand, employed at the China Mills, got his right thigh fractured, while engaged cleaning and putting a bolt on some machine, which was in motion. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

LOATHSOME CATTLE FOOD.—Among the nuisance cases, prosecuted by the Health Department, before Mr. Webb, at the Fort Court, yesterday, was one of feeding buffaloes on the Esplanade, with loathsome food. The owner of the animals, a Gowli, named Gopal Ramji, was fined Rs. 10.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Noor Mahomed Mahaboola, a Kalasi, about 25 years old, who, during the month of June, 1890, committed grievous hurt to another person with a hatchet, at Wasee, in the Thana District, and absconded, was arrested last Wednesday night, at Bombay. The accused will be placed before a Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, pending a reference to the police authorities at Wasee.

AN INGENIOUS THIEF.—A Hindoo woman, named Casee, residing at Khetwady, reported to the police that she left her house well locked last Wednesday morning, but, on returning in the evening, she found her front door open and ornaments and cash, to the value of Rs. 105, missing. While she was making her complaint before the Police Officer, the gold ornaments appeared to have been replaced by the thief, but the cash was missing.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.—Constable Sloane, yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged one Gopal Crushna with stealing on the 23rd of last month four pieces of lead piping, belonging to Shapurjee Eduljee, residing at De Lisle Road. The accused went to the house of the complainant on the 23rd ultimo, and stole away the four pieces. When he was questioned by a neighbouring old woman, the accused said that he was a Municipal plumber, and was taking those pipes to have them repaired. Last Wednesday the accused was again seen at De Lisle Road, and arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A MOTHER-IN-LAW.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest, at Mazagon, touching the death of a Hindoo woman, named Radhee, wife of Krishna Mahadeo. She was married some two years ago and lived with her husband; her parents were at their native country. She always cooked the food, and did, other petty household work. On the morning of her death, she cooked the food as usual. Her mother-in-law found fault with her cooking. Enraged at this she left the house, and did not return. In the evening when her husband returned home from work, and found his wife missing, he made enquiries, and her body was found floating in the Nabob's Tank. The jury recorded an unanimous verdict of suicide committed by drowning herself in a tank.

A MAN-EATING LEOPARD SHOT.—A man-eating leopard was shot at Chickradapore, on Tuesday, by Mr. E. Jordon, of the B.-N. Railway. A report was brought to him, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by some villagers that the animal was prowling about their quarters, and that it was first seen feeding on the dead body of a man, some two or three miles from the village, and was disturbed from its prey by the cowboys. Mr. Jordan, eager for sport, promptly set forth, armed with his "Martini," and accompanied by the men who had brought the news. After walking across fields and ditches for about five miles, he found the leopard in a rut in the bank of a nullah. The animal after receiving a bullet wound in his left foreleg, made a bound up the [illegible], and hid himself in a paddy-field, some four hundred yards distant. He was, however, soon covered, and Mr. Jordan fired a second shot at him from a distance of about two hundred yards, but the ball apparently only grazed his shoulder. The brute made a second bound, and hid himself in a hole in the bank of another nullah, keeping only a small portion of his head visible. As soon as he was spotted in this position, Mr. Jordan, after careful sighting, fired a third shot, which bowled the animal clean over. He measured 6 feet 4 inches from tip of nose to tip of tail.—*Poona Observer.*

THE THEFT FROM MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, heard the case, in which Mr. Superintendent Brewin charged Braz Antonio Pereira, recently a compounder in the employ of Messrs. Kemp and Co., with stealing several boxes of Holloway's pills from Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Fort dispensary on the 19th ult., and also Douning Francis De Costa, with dishonestly receiving property, knowing the same to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. Mr. Brewin conducted the prosecution. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. [illegible] Hemming, defended the first accused, and Mr. Dhanjeevan, barrister-at-law, defended the second accused. It will be remembered that the case was originally brought for trial before Mr. Webb, who, on the last occasion, heard several witnesses, and refused to proceed with the case and transferred the case to Mr. Dastoor's court. The reason assigned for the case being transferred to Mr. Dastoor was that a clerk of the Byculla Club was indirectly implicated in the matter, and as Mr. Webb was the honorary secretary of the Club, and Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a member of the Committee of that Club, they both refused to try the case.

At the outset Mr. Hemming stated that he wished that the evidence recorded by Mr. Webb be filed and admitted in this Court, saying that the course would spare the trouble of going over the same ground. His client would be put to great expense if the case was renewed. Mr. Dastoor refused to accede to the application, and pointed out some legal technicality, which stated that if a case was transferred to some other Magistrate, the evidence recorded by the first Magistrate was inadmissible in the second court. He was, therefore, bound to begin from the beginning. He however took note of Mr. Hemming's objection, and proceeded with the case. Mr. Crowin intimated that, to save trouble, he would only adduce evidence with respect to only two boxes. Several witnesses were examined, and their evidence was similar to that they gave on the last occasion before Mr. Webb. On being asked by the Magistrate, the first accused, by the advice of his counsel, Mr. Hemming, refused to make any statement. The second accused, in his defence, stated that the first accused gave him the two packets, and told him to take them to his house. It was on Sunday, the 19th ultimo. He had no witnesses.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that there was no legal evidence against Pereira, and he must, therefore, order him to be discharged. But with regard to the second accused, he found that the identity of the finds had not been established nor did the assistant manager depose to any packets having been found missing from the shop recently. He could not, therefore, charge the accused under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, but as the accused in question had failed to account for the possession of the finds satisfactorily, and as they seemed to have been fraudulently obtained he proposed to deal with the case under section 35 of Act 13 of 1856. To this the counsel did not object, and as no evidence was offered to rebut the charge, the Magistrate convicted him, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. The three packets of Holloway's pills not identified by as Kemp and Co.'s property were ordered to be sent to the chief clerk of the Court. The other property seized by the police, about which no evidence was led, was ordered to be returned to the person, from whom it was taken.

ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Mild, and Emolient—This essentially compound Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in especially where the skin is sensitive, or has roughened by exposure on land or sea irritates, and hence with its soothing purifying tendency is particularly estimates. A luxury for the Toilet dispensable for Children. Delicate sold by all Chemists. Agents ... day.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at an adjourned sitting of the Court yesterday.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

His Lordship delivered his decision on the application made by Mr. Jardine in the case of the Empress vs. Kallulakhan and another for issue of a commission to Hyderabad. His Lordship said he had intimated his opinion that the application ought not to be refused on the ground of delay. There would have been considerable difficulty in making the application during the vacation; and there would have been the same result if it was made at the commencement of the term. The charge was really one of theft in Hyderabad. Apparently the Court had jurisdiction to try the charge of retention, but his Lordship had not considered it. In regard to six witnesses who were officials of the Hyderabad State, his Lordship granted the commission, and also with regard to the three purda ladies who spoke to the identification of the ornaments. As to witness No. 5 his Lordship was not satisfied that his evidence could not be procured, and no commission was granted to examine him. As to certain other witnesses his Lordship entertained considerable doubt. With regard to the sister and mother of the prosecutor, his Lordship said these ladies came to Bombay and gave their evidence before the committing magistrate. It was manifestly desirable that they should give their evidence before the jury. The mother laid the complaint in Hyderabad. It would not be in the interests of justice that the case should be laid before the jury on depositions. Mr. Justice Straight did not consider that there was any provision of law which entitled purda ladies to be examined behind a purda. The sister of the prosecutor could not attend, it was alleged, because her husband, a studant at Cambridge, had not given her permission to attend the Bombay Court. If the mother could not attend at the next Sessions, it might be necessary to examine her on commission. The medical certificate produced was not enough to show that she could not be here in September next. This was not the ordinary tribunal for trial of the offence. When a person chose a tribunal, he ought to consider whether he could produce the real witnesses before the Court, and not more witnesses on deposition. The application for a commission, with regard to the sister and mother of the prosecutor, was refused. The other witnesses could not be procured. His Lordship was inclined to think that inability to procure was an inconvenience within the section. Having regard to the fact that the sister and mother of the complainant would be before the jury, his Lordship thought he might grant the application as to the other witnesses although he was not sure it would not prejudice the accused. Commission was ordered to issue with regard to thirteen other witnesses. His Lordship refused the application for the examination of several unknown witnesses. As to those not named, the application was wholly unwarranted and unprecedented in criminal cases, and his Lordship refused it, without prejudice to any future application. Commission to be returned by the 1st September; and to issue to the Resident or Assistant Resident.

THE MUNICIPAL REFUND FRAUD CASE.

Lilladhur Bhowan, a Bhattia, was charged with cheating and attempting to cheat Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapipersad, Revenue and Refund audit officer of the Municipality. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Murder and Co., appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. R. S. Brown and Co., conducted the defence.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case for the prosecution. These charges against the accused originated from a practice authorised by law with regard to certain goods which were imported into Bombay on payment of town duty, and on exporting which the duty was refunded by the Municipality. The only class of goods with which the jury would be concerned in this case was sugar, which was liable to pay a duty of eight annas per hundredweight. The first refund made to the accused was a sum of Rs. 159-3-0 in respect of 225 bags of sugar which were alleged to be about to be exported from Bombay by Dyal Lalljee, the prisoner's master, to Soorat. He made that representation to Mr. Virpersad, the Revenue and Refund officer, and on the good faith of it the refund was authorised by that officer. At first sight the practice with regard to these refunds might appear complicated. It would appear that the accused had, in the first instance, signed a consignment note in regard to 225 bags of cocoanuts which were sent to Sutna by railway. But having done that, he obtained a refund in respect of 225 bags of sugar instead. The practice was to present a railway certificate to the Municipal officer in respect of the 225 bags, the numbers on the railway certificate being the same as the numbers on the railway consignment note, and thus the accused represented to the Municipal officers that the 225 bags of sugar, as he alleged, had been exported from Bombay, and on which he claimed refund. The railway certificate was sent to the Municipal office with [illegible] On the back of the application was a declaration mentioning the nature of the goods, and the place to which they were exported. The railway certificate and application were sent to the Municipal office for examination. On the 7th April last, they were received at the Municipal office, and on their passing through the usual process Mr. Virpersad authorised the payment of the Rs. 159-3-0. The accused was the munecadum of Dyal Lalljee and signed the documents. Accordingly the amount was paid to one Magunlal Maneklal, by whom the document had been endorsed. It would be seen that, by representing to Mr. Virpersad that the 225 bags of cocoanuts were bags of sugar, the accused was able to get the Rs. 159-3-0, which he would not otherwise have been able to get. These refund transactions were carried on through a class of men called "chittiwallas," who entered their speculation on their own account. They buy the consignment notes; and if the goods are not exported from Bombay, they lose the money they paid. If they are sent out of Bombay, they pocket the refund. Maganlal Maneklal was a servant of a "chittiwalla" named Eduljee Pestonjee, to whom the money was paid in this instance. The case for the prosecution was that, but for the representation of the prisoner that the 225 bags were of sugar, the Rs. 159-3-0 would never have been paid by the Municipality. The learned counsel read to the jury a definition of cheating, which was, he said, the same as false representation. In another instance, and under similar circumstances, the accused applied for refund in respect of 210 bags of sugar; and on the representation he made to Mr. Virpersad, a sum of Rs. 147-0-0 was authorised to be paid him on the 23rd April 1892. As a matter of fact, however, the money was not paid to any body, because the Municipality discovered the fraud ere the money could be actually paid. As regarded the 90 bags of sugar, the circumstances were somewhat different. On the 29th April, the accused represented that Dyal Lalljee had exported 90 bags of sugar to Barsee, and on the certificate produced in regard thereto, a sum of Rs. 63-13-0 was authorised to be paid, but not actually paid. It appeared that, in this instance, the accused had exported to Barsee not 90, but 9 bags of sugar only; and that a cypher had been added to the figure 9, and the letters "ty" to the word "nine." The documents passed through many hands; and great stress would be laid by the learned counsel for the defence on the probability that the alterations had been made by the servants of the "chittiwalla" Eduljee Pestonjee, Mr. Russell urged that it was the duty of the men who presented these documents to satisfy themselves that they were genuine, proper vouchers. The entries were in the handwriting of the accused. There was also a book called a "forwarding book" in which the entries were also in the accused's hand-writing. The prosecution relied upon those entries as showing that the accused must have known that the goods which he described as bags of sugar were not sugar at all, but cocoanuts; and that the last mentioned ninety bags were no more than nine bags. The bulk of the sugar in that case had been broken in Bombay, and the sugar had been mixed and altered into another description of sugar, so that the consignment was not exported, and no refund was claimable in respect thereof. The accused had therefore cheated Mr. Virpersad in making the representation he did.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapipersad, Revenue and Refund audit officer of the Municipality, said he had held the office for the last two years. It was his duty to make refunds of town duty on applications submitted to him. The application shown him was received on the 7th April last with the export railway certificate, the import town duty bill, and the receipt in duplicate. When an application with documents of that sort was left at the office, the practice was to require the production of the railway certificate in duplicate, the import town duty bill, and the receipt. The company's officer signs the two certificates, one of which is sent to witness, and the other is returned to the person who presented it. The papers undergo a process of examination at the Municipal office. Wamon Bhasker Joshee, the assistant refund clerk, examines the claims, and after they are registered, they are handed over to the calculation clerk who [illegible] duty it is to calculate the amount of refund payable. The papers then go to the checking clerk to check [illegible] claims. Then they go to the examiner of [illegible] claims, who examines the whole, checks the calculation, puts his initials on the receipt, and the papers are then placed before the witness. He examines the claims, and if he finds the papers in order, he signs the refund certificate and hands it to a clerk in his office. When the duplicate receipt is returned to the applicant, his acknowledgment is taken in a book. The certificate is then sent to the Chief Accountant, who [illegible] claim. No refund was claimable [illegible] documents [illegible] that the [illegible]

There were suspicions against one or two chittiwallas, but they had not been confirmed or verified.

Eduljee Pestonjee, a Parsee priest, a chittiwalla, said he purchased a bill No. 3561 from Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassum at Rs. 30 per 100 bags of sugar. Persons who wanted to export sugar covered by that bill would come to witness in order to claim refund. He employed three clerks to fill up the forms and do other work. Witness had bought from Dyal Lalljee railway forms at Rs. 26 per 100 bags of sugar. He had purchased a form in respect of Rs. 225 bags of sugar at Rs. 26 per 100 bags, which was the usual rate. Witness had paid him in respect of 225 bags, 210 bags, and 90 bags of sugar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I am now being prosecuted by the Municipality in the Police Court in respect of seven applications for refund. The applications are signed in my name, but the signatures are in the handwriting of my clerk Trimbakrao, who also filled in the body of the document. I never exported the goods mentioned in the documents. They were exported by the merchants from whom I bought the "chittis." I never authorised my clerk Trimbak to say in the document that I had exported the goods. Even in my absence, my men fill up the forms according to practice. I have never exported my goods.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution, after which the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

THE POONA BRAHMINS AND THE TEA-AND-BISCUIT PARTY.

THE following translation of a portion of a letter written by "One of the Forty-two," who drank tea at the Panch Howd's Mission-house, and which appeared in Marathi in the *Subodha-Patrika* some days ago, gives an insight into the whole affair:—

"The attempt that is made to represent that those who went to the Mission-house had no idea that there was a tea-party is wrong. In point of fact, many of those who took the lead on that occasion were aware of it. The matter, however, was purposely not allowed to reach Rao Bahadur Ranade's ears. The persons who went there did not think, though, that the matter would leak out; they merely fancied that the occasion was only another addition to previous ones of a like nature. When the list of those who drank tea at the Mission-house was out and copies of it were distributed, many of the tea-drinkers trembled in their shoes! The sword of Damocles was hanging over each one's head. The daugher-in-law of one refused to enter his house; the daughter of another was not allowed to go to her parents by her husband's party, the old mother of a third began to vex him, the son-in-law of others refused to come, fathers of brides and bridegrooms could not agree—when all was out of gear in that way, some were anxious to anyhow get out of the muddy puddle. If they had been shown the way then, they would as readily have availed themselves of it and done away with the whole bother as they have now done. But if some of these men involved in the affair had not lost heart and attempted to get out of the situation by any means, but had held fast and stood firm for some days, the whole affair would have been at an end. So, then, when things came to this pass, the involved persons ran, of course, to that shelter of the distressed—Rao Bahadur Ranade. In the beginning, Rao Bahadur Ranade took most of them to task and advised them to hold on for a month or two longer as they had done till then. But whence to have the grip to hold on so long? At last, through the influence and at the expense also, you might say, of Rao Bahadur Ranade, arrangements were made for dinner in the Bhikardas gardens in which a hundred and forty-five persons were to join. If persons had been called to this dinner with pure motives and withal with discrimination and not with any particular motive, the end would have been good and the party of tea-wallas would have gained strength. But every one had his own motive and his own interests. Self-interest always our guiding principle. So what happened was that many of those who were asked to dinner absented themselves and sent instead their sons or nephews or grandsons, and complied indirectly with the invitation. Thus forty-two increased in name to a hundred-and-twenty-five. But how could such half-measures succeed in stemming the tide of the ex-communication torrent? When the season came for the annual ceremonies for the remembrance of the dead, the orthodox opposition began to take shape and become organised. The tea-wallas now were at their wit's end. Even at this time Rao Bahadur Ranade and other men of experience told many of them, over and over again, not to lose heart but make a stand. But how can any one command at the nick of time a virtue of which he has been perfectly innocent all his life? The opposite party then lodged a complaint before the Shankaracharya, and the wallas were even served with notices. Most of the forty-two, then acting on the principle that it is better to bow the head to the storm when it comes than to bend our knee before the police, wrote to the Swami that they were going to send a Shastri and a gentleman to him to tell what their say was, after hearing which he should settle the matter in the way he deemed fit. In this matter Rao Bahadur Ranade, as usual, rendered assistance. But the men were not satisfied with mere passive assistance from him. They were desirous of seeing him at one of the oars in the same boat with them. Naturally enough, the Rao Bahadur, who has for the past twenty or twenty-two years set at naught the authority of the Swami, did not in the beginning countenance the proposal. But subsequently he yielded, in his usual way, to the very great pressure of his friends and signed the memorial! Here began, it must be said, the Rao Bahadur's series of mistakes. As intimated in the memorial, Messrs. Raghunath Daji Nagarkar and Shivram Hari Sathe were deputed to the Swami. These two gentlemen deserve to be commended for the pains they took in this affair from the beginning and the earnestness and skill with which they carried it out. But it would not do to hide the mistake they committed. After they had gone as deputies to the Swami, the latter was pointedly asked by the Karbhari of Kolhapur (under whose jurisdiction he is) to decide the matter in a proper way, without fearing or being influenced by anybody, and with an eye to the spirit of the times. The Swami told the deputies that he was going to decide the matter satisfactorily but all must obey his decision. Even Rao Bahadur Ranade must submit himself to it. It cannot be that Messrs. Nagarkar and Sathe did not know whether Mr. Ranade would consent to this, as also that they had not sense enough to answer the question whether he would perform prayaschitta when it came to that, or to understand what a blow it would be to the institutions founded by him if he were to undergo penance. They settled that all, inclusive of Mr. Ranade, would submit to their verdict. Thus the preliminaries being settled, two Shastri-deputies were sent by the Swami to Poona. The subsequent account is well known. Depositions on either side were made and the affair had progressed so far that the only thing remaining was giving judgment. The Shastris were now in a fix—this way: The matter in hand was about tea-drinking. Rao Bahadur Ranade had other charges on him, besides the one under consideration. He was out of the caste in connection with the widow remarriage cause. What to do under these circumstances? Naturally, therefore, they said it in so many words that if all the persons involved in the affair, including Rao Bahadur Ranade, consented to perform whatever prayascshitta they dictated, then and then alone would they pronounce judgment. This was really a tough job—a very hard situation. That was why there was delay in making known the judgment. The question was how to see the word kept which they gave in the beginning. How was Rao Bahadur Ranade to be prevailed upon to perform *prayaschitta*? But it is the Rao Bahadur's wont not to run on leaving the rest to take care of themselves; to this were added the importunities and pressure of the persons involved. These got the better of other considerations, and the Rao Bahadur made the declaration in writing that "he was ready to perform *prayaschitta* for all sins, conscious and unconscious." It would have looked awkward if this declaration had stood over the single signature of Rao Bahadur Ranade. More signatures were, therefore, needed. But what difficulty could there be in getting additions to the Rao Bahadur's signature?

The signatures of those whose names had been published could be got without the least difficulty.

The judgment of the two Shastris was now announced. When it was out, Rao Bahadur Ranade told the men that there was no need to make haste. The judgment was in their hands. When any one found himself in difficulty, he might perform the *prayaschitta* ceremony in accordance with the judgment of the Shastris. But who was there who was not in haste? Our valiant heroes and knights were all anxiety to rid themselves of the bother. That was how the *prayaschitta* [illegible] immediately. They were not content with subjecting only their own selves to the expiation ceremony. The Rao Bahadur must join them in the game. Attempts were commenced to get him to undergo [illegible] Nagarkar and Sathe had already [illegible] in regard to the Rao Bahadur. [illegible] the aforesaid petition about the [illegible] and no other alternative. [illegible] proposal all [illegible] prayed [illegible]

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR W. A. BROOME, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of leave of four months.

LIEUT.-COL. J. F. WILLOUGHBY, General List, has been granted leave of absence for one year.

LIEUTENANT W. E. G. BILLINGSTON is confirmed as Wing Officer in the 6th Bengal Infantry.

MAJOR J. A. CONHEAD, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed to "B" Battery at Rawal Pindi.

CAPTAIN A. P. D. LUSHINGTON, 3rd Dragoon Guards, proceeds home next month for duty at the Depot.

LIEUT. W. H. HUSSEY is to be Paymaster of the Corps, with the honorary rank of Captain.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. HARDINGE, Royal Artillery, has been placed on retired pay at £365 per annum.

SURGEON-CAPT. J. G. FOWLE, M.B., I. M. S., Medical officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has leave of absence for three months.

MAJOR C. H. V. GARRETT, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed 2nd-in-command of the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

COL. A. W. MACNAGHTEN, Bombay Cavalry, has been permitted to reside out of India on attaining the rank of Colonel of Cavalry.

COLONEL E. M. L. MARRIOTT, General List Infantry, has been permitted to reside at Ootacamund, on vacating his appointment in the Commissariat Department.

CAPT. AND PAYMASTER A. KING, has been permitted to resign the paymastership of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, and is transferred to the list of combatant Captains of the Corps.

AFGHANISTAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

THE Atchakzais, who are among the latest disturbers of the peace in Afghanistan, are a wretched tribe, noted more for their high proficiency in thieving than for their warlike characteristics. They live in the plain west of the Kojak, and some of them are to be found in British territory. They were probably led to loot some of the Amir's caravans in the knowledge that the Kandahar garrison had been weakened to supply the troops sent to coerce the Oruzghan Hazaras. They are not well placed to attempt any serious rising, as the Registan Desert shuts them in on the south; but they can always flee into British territory, unless means are taken to prevent such undesirable ruffians from crossing the Khwaja Amran range. Their boldness in trying to block the road between Kandahar and New Chaman is only another proof of the disturbed state of South-Eastern Afghanistan.

It is difficult, by the way, to understand the reasons which can have prompted the Amir to intermeddle with the peaceful inhabitants of Chagai in Northern Baluchistan. That place has always been admitted to be in Baluch territory, and nothing has occurred to justify the raid upon it and the carrying away of prisoners to Farrah. Once before, it is true, the Afghans put in an appearance at Chaghai, but they were promptly warned off, and they left without doing any mischief. The village lies west of the lake known as the Lora Hamun on the road from Nushki to Seistan, the route followed by Colonel Ridgeway when the Indian party joined the Afghan Boundry Commission.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

THE weather at the Presidency has been comparatively fine during the past week, and from the districts, where further rain is now needed to confirm the good prospects induced by the opening fall, advices state that the monsoon is holding off. Our export trade is seasonably quiet, both Cotton and Wheat having been neglected by shippers, while transactions in Seeds have been upon only a moderate scale in a generally steady market. Rates of Exchange, under the usual influence, have fluctuated to the extent of ⅛d. per rupee, closing this evening 1-16d. lower, both for Bank Bills and three months' sight Credits, than our quotations of last Thursday evening. Money has become still easier again; and the Bank of Bombay rate has been reduced to three per cent. Government Paper has declined ¼ per cent. in Fours. Shares attract but small attention. Freights have been dull, at still lower rates, with little enquiry for tonnage in any position. In the attitude of suspense which prevails in the Import Market, pending a further rainfall in the mofussil, business is very quiet; but prices continue to show but little change in any direction.

MONEY.—The increase of 25½ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance disclosed by the Return noticed in our last report, was followed in the week ending last Saturday by a further addition of some 38 lakhs, bringing up the Balance to 208½ lakhs. Unlike the movement shown by the previous figures, however those composing the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday pointed, in every item indicating the state of the trade demand for Money, to a further falling off in that direction. There had been a material accession to Private Deposits during the week covered by the Return, while both Loans and Bills Discounted had decreased largely in the aggregate, the total diminution in trade requirements being represented by 37¼ lakhs, thus accounting for nearly all the increase in the Balance. In presence of this state of things the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon reduced its rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 3 per cent. per annum.

Although, as previously stated, the uneasiness induced in native commercial and financial circles by the stoppage of the New Oriental Bank subsided after an exhibition of mistrust in another direction, which was found to have been wholly unfounded, there has still been a disposition in the Bazaar to spread rumours of a disquieting kind on the slightest pretence, which was the case at the beginning of the week in a direction which it would serve no good purpose even to indicate.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail-day was a very dull day in this market, very little business having been done either way. Rates opened at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 11-32d. for Demand, for which there was little enquiry, although the rate became 1s. 3 11-32d. for Telegraphic, and in one quarter, even 1s. 3⅜d. might have been obtained. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 3 15-32d. was obtainable the whole day through, with a like result, the market closing steady at the decline, rates for Bank remittance being quoted the same ready and forward. On Saturday the market opened unsettled at various rates for three months' sight Credits, from 1s. 3 15-32 to 1s. 9 9-16d., and a moderate amount was placed at 1s. 3 15-32d. for ready Bills, and at 1s. 3⅜d. for February delivery. For Bank remittance, though 1s. 3 13-32d. for Telegraphic was available for June-July transfer no buyers were forthcoming, and later on, Gold sellers came into the market, and offered their Gold at the equivalent of 1s. 3 15-32d. Demand, at which a little was placed, and in the uncertainty of what more there might be on the market, the feeling was firm at closing. There was a quiet feeling at opening on Monday, at 1s. 3 17-32 to 9-16 for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 3 7-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for ready and forward delivery, and at the latter rate, a moderate amount was taken for June-July; but of Merchants' Bills the market was as base as ever, and even at the lower rate of 1s. 3 17-32d. nothing came out. Tuesday was a very quiet day again. Rates opened a shade firmer for bank Bills remittance and Merchants' Bills, two or three trifling amounts of the latter having been reported as placed at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for July delivery; but for Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 3 15-32d. there was no enquiry for any time of transfer. Yesterday the market opened at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; but this rate did not remain and fell ere long to 1s. 3 7-16d., at which a little was done. For Credits, 1s. 3 19-32d. was the rate throughout the day; but nothing came out, and the market closed quiet. To-day things opened easier at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits for July August delivery, at which we remained throughout the day, a small business being reported thereat. For Bank remittance, the rate was 1s. 6⅜d. for Demand and Telegraphic at the opening, and on advices of firmer rates in Calcutta being received in the middle of the day, rates rose 1-32d., a moderate amount being taken; but at the close, they were somewhat easier as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 13-32 to 7-16d.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3⅜ 13-32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3½d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3½ to 17-32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 9-16 to 19-32d.	
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 3 17-32 to 9-16d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 19-32 to ⅜d.	
Francs 3 months' sight	1'63 to 163½	
Do. 6 months' sight	1'64¼ to 164½	

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint

on the 22nd June, 1892	Rs.	1,95,02,000
Add—Silver received during the week	"	21,05,000
	Rs.	2,16,08,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	"	18,01,000
	Rs.	1,98,07,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	17,39,000
	Rs.	2,15,97,000
Last week	"	2,25,97,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong in tone last Friday at a partial slight decline from the previous evening's final rates, closing quotations having been 107 15-16 for Fours for cash; 107⅞ to 15-16 for the approaching settlement; and 107⅞ for the July account, with buyers of 4¼ per Cents at 107⅜. On Saturday the market opened firm at 107⅞ for to-day's settlement, at 107 9-16 for the July account, and rose rapidly to 107 15-16 and 107⅞ in the two positions, respectively, closing firm at these rates with 108 quoted for Money. There were buyers of 4¼ per Cents in the market at 107. On Thursday, Fours were quoted during the greater part of the day at about Saturday's final rates, at 108 1-16 for cash; 107 15-16 for the near settlement; and 107 11-16 for the July account; but the tone of the market was not strong, and before the close a decline of ⅛ per cent. was quoted, the Money price leaving off at 1s. 7 15-16. There was a dull and declining market on Tuesday, and rates for Fours receded ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. from Monday's final quotations, leaving off at 107⅞ for cash and the settlement; and at 107 9-16 for the July account. 107½ was quoted for 4½ per Cents. Yesterday the market was steady at about Tuesday's final rates for Account. At one time 107⅞ was quoted for Fours for cash; but the advance was lost before the close, when 107⅞ was nominal, with sellers at the rate for the settlement, and 107 9-16, also sellers, for the July account. 107½ was the price of 4½ per cents. To-day having been the monthly settling day for Fours, a large business was done at rates ranging from 107 13-16 to 107 7-16 to close accounts; but towards evening they rallied and closed at 107⅞ for Money, and 107½ for Account; 107¼ being named for 4½ per Cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 116. Port Trust Bonds are ¾ per cent. lower at 105.

SHARES.—There has been no accession of business to this market during the past week, little inclination being shown to operate on Scrip of any description, the return to greater ease in the money market, notwithstanding. There has, however, as usual been something doing in Cotton Mill Press Shares; and our quotations for the this evening show, in the majority of cases advance upon those of a week ago; whi case of Press Shares a decline in most where there has been any movement shown. We note an advance of Rs. 45 in Morarji Gokuldas Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 15 each on Presidency, and Queen; of Rs. 10 in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 8 in Mazagon; of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, Connaught, and Leopold; and of Rs. 2½ in Swadeshi. On the other hand, Luckmidas have declined Rs. 17½; Manockji Petit, Rs. 12½; Oriental, Rs. 10; Framji Petit, Rs. 2½; and Dhun, Rs. 30. In Press Shares, Albert of Kurrachee have advanced Rs. 25, and Harvey Sabapathy Rs. 5; but Volkart's have declined Rs. 10; Munmar, Rs. 7½; and East Indian, Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares, Kurrachee Landing have advanced Rs. 10; Phillips and Co. and Port Canning, are Rs. 5 higher; Oriental Life have advanced Rs. 8; Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 10; Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher, business having been done at Rs. 905 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Wholesale buyers have purchased small quantities of light-weights of 40 and 45 in *Grey Shirtings* at current rates; but other descriptions of *Grey Goods* are very quiet, and nominally unchanged in value. Retail demand has been almost *nil* during the past week; and stocks are increasing. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* goods, we have no change whatever to report. In *Local* goods some clearance sales of old stocks of *Zanzibar cloths* have taken place, at as low as 6 annas per lb.; and some medium qualities of *Zanzibar descriptions* have found buyers at 6⅜ annas per lb. The Clearances of *Imported* goods during the week are estimated at 2,400 packages; those of *Local* make at some 800 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady at last quotations, but with only a small business passing. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week ending last Monday were 1,500 bales; and the position here has much improved in consequence; and some fine makes of 20s have sold at an advance of 1-16 anna per lb. at last week's rates. The Market closed active this evening, enquiry for less counts continuing; but quotations generally are unchanged from last week's. The Sales for the week are put down at 5,000 bales.

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* have declined 4 annas per cwt. during the past week, in a quiet market, and with only a small business passing. *Iron* is also quiet in tone, and unchanged in value, little having been done in any description since the date from last report.

COAL.—Owing to the arrival of unsold cargoes of the mineral in this market, and the expectation of further supplies shortly, and also the same Coal being in the hands of weak speculators, the market has declined heavily. Some 2,200 tons of Albian Merthyr Cardiff *ex*-Queen of India (s); and 1,500 tons of Powell's Duffryn *ex*-Iran (s) have been sold at Rs. 13½ and Rs. 14½ per ton, respectively. Sellers now offer Powell's Duffryn, for July and August shipment, at 15½; and Davison's West Hartley, in the same position, at Rs. 14½ per ton, the latter rate, however, being called nominal.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With the exception of a rather active demand from local spinners in the earlier part of this week, which, however, was not sustained, business in this staple has been upon a small scale and the feeling quiet, while previous prices have been generally maintained. Exporters were not in the market at all on some days, and on others they bought sparingly, chiefly of Oomra kinds, Bhownugger Broach, Bengals, Compta, and Tinnevelly, their total purchases, however, not aggregating more than 3,000 bales; while the Mills have taken about 7,500 bales, made up of Oomra varieties, Dhollera and Bhownugger, and Bengals. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than our quotations of last Thursday evening.

The Receipts of cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 34,300 bales, against 38,700 bales received in the previous week, and 26,500 bales in the corresponding week last year, and the total falling off in Receipts this season compared with last is now 29,300 bales:—

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the exceptions in Sterling, ... freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	163-3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	160-3-32d.
Do. Good	"	152-3d.
Khandeish Fully Good	"	172-3d.
Do. Good	"	167-3 9-32d.
Dhollera Fine	"	181-3½d.
Do. Fully Good	"	175-3 7-16d.
Do. Good	"	170-3 11-32d.
Belatee Fine	"	176-3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	172-3¼d.
Oomra Fully Good	"	178-3½d.
Do. Good	"	174-3 13-32d.
S.D.S. Dharwar Good	"	186-3 11-32d.
Westerns Good	"	176-3 7-16d.

We subjoin the Native estimate of the stocks of Cotton, in Godown, which we consider fairly reasonable, and the comparison with the two previous seasons is interesting:—

	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales
Dhollera, Bhownugger, &c.	47,600	55,000	50,000
Veeravul, Cutch, &c	3,300	7,500	10,000
Oomras, Julgaum, Barsi &c.	1,16,000	1,50,000	1,65,00
Comptas Western	8,500	7,500	12,000
Bengal	10,500	10,000	27,000
Broach	1,400	3,500	3,500
Dharwar	300	2,500	8,500
Persian & Sundries	2,400	6,500	12,000
Total	1,90,000	2,42,500	2,88,000

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	334,500	390,000
Berar	323,000	390,500
Barsi and Nugger	143,900	139,500
Bengals	144,000	313,000
Hingunghat	2,300	22,000
Persian and Sind	25,500	34,000
Broach	207,300	179,500
Dhollera	352,000	331,500
Compta and Dharwar	33,500	58,500
Madras and Westerns	5,000	5,500
Total	1,571,000	1,864,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	34,333	27,157	16,420
From 1st Jan. to 29th June	1,531,799	1,609,222	1,825,135
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	12,672	21,151	29,379
From 1st Jan. to 29th June	813,120	941,102	1,302,916
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	5,356	6,412	477
From 1st Jan. to 29th June	122,321	82,455	48,147

WHEAT.—The moderate business which was passing in this staple when the last mail left has meantime become further reduced, and transactions have been upon a small scale in a quiet market; but prices have been quoted the same throughout the week for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—An advance of half-an-anna per cwt. took place in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* at the close of last week though in the case of the former it was soon lost, the tone of the market having been steady, with business upon a moderate scale. Things continued in the same state till yesterday, when the feeling became quiet, and *Linseed* gave way one anna per cwt., but *Red Cawnpore Rapeseed* advanced half-an-anna, closing rates this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-2-6	to Rs. 7-5-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-4-0	to Rs. 7-5-0 "
" " Cawnpore	" 6-14-0	to Rs. 7-1-0 "
" Red " "	6-5-6	to Rs. 6-6-6 "
Gingelly, White	" 43-0-0	to Rs. 44-0-0 per cdy
" Mixed	" 40-0-0	to Rs. 42-8-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and S... are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	141,21...	...,382
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th June	...	...
Linseed for the week	...	...
do. from 1st Jan	...	...

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	471,034	984,149	157,221
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th June	7,060,902	8,379,592	2,913,887
Linseed for the week	70,371	292,402	18,701
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th June	2,739,036	3,263,189	1,496,492
Rapeseed for the week	39,194	87,074	21,459
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th June	798,641	977,124	606,729
Gingellyseed for the week	35,892	17,103	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th June	926,954	1,012,018	783,101

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

JAMGA.

DEATH.

BEGLIN—June 19, at Jamga, of heat apoplexy. Daniel Beglin, Engine Driver, B.-N. Railway. (Glasgow papers please copy.)

PANCHGANI.

BIRTH.

JERVIS—June 28, at Fernwood, Panchgani, the wife of Mr. A. S. Jervis, Principal, Mission English Schools, Surat, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARVEY—June 23, at 43, Lansdowne Row, the wife of J. Harvey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—ROLLO—June 20, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Peshawar, by the Rev Father Waterhouse, John Stedham, only son of the late John Lewis, Esq, to Ida Isabella, second daughter of the late A D Rollo, Esq, Inspecting Postmaster and Superintendent of Mails.

DEATHS.

EGLINTON—June 11, Charles A. Eglinton, Esq. of Dunoon Shillong, Khasi and Jynteah Hills.

FARRINGTON—June 23, at Simla, Roslyn, the loved wife of S H Farrington.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892.

THE vital statistics in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency for 1891 exhibit some familiar phenomena. We are not referring to the increase of over forty-one thousand in the recorded births, but to the evidence which the tables once more reveal that the registration of births in India is in many instances a costly triviality. Considering that taking one town with another the birth-rate must, in the absence of special social or economic conditions, be nearly equal, it would be astonishing, if the fact were not so familiar, to find that while Thana shows a birth-rate of only 12·77 per thousand per annum, and Kalyan one of 13·24—these two places being at the bottom of the list—while Athni in Belgaum returns a rate of 49·63 and Sangamner in Ahmednagar one of 56·92. No one believes that the women of the two places last named are as prolific as the figures represent, nor would any one casually surveying the streets of Thana or Kalyan suppose that the curse of childlessness had fallen upon their people. Dr. MacRury, of course, is severe upon the responsible authorities, and he tells us that birth-rates such as those of Thana, Kalyan, Alibag, Mahad, and Bombay City are "absolutely valueless." He thinks that these and other municipalities, which have returned apparently equally inaccurate birth-rates, cannot be supposed to have been attending to their duties properly, and he hopes Government will call the attention of the local authorities to the subject. This is wholesome censure, but it is, perhaps, a little too wholesale. In Bombay—which is unfortunately only fifth from the lowest place in the list—there are qualifying circumstances which should make us hesitate to include this city in the Sanitary Commissioner's censure. We have here the most floating population in the Presidency. To a large percentage of the inhabitants it is a place of sojourning and not a home, and everyone knows of the strong impulse which leads expectant mothers to return to their native villages in the period of expectation. Dr. MacRury, when he finds that the death-rate in Bombay is 29·15 per thousand, and the birth-rate only 18·86, thinks that the difference may be justly ascribed to defective registration of births. So, no doubt it may, but the qualifying fact we have alluded to leads to the conclusion that if the registration of births in Bombay is not as good as it might be—it is better than the Sanitary Commissioner seems to believe. It is, indeed, difficult to infer from the tables any general indication as to the conditions under which accurate registration can be looked for. It might be thought that for the towns, where the population is more concentrated, and more educated and intelligent than in the rural districts, there would be a marked superiority in registration. But that is scarcely so. In six collectorates the rural localities gave a much fuller return than the urban. Then in Thana the rural rate was 30·71 as compared with 12·77 in the urban. And although there were districts in which the town registration was the fuller, the difference was not so marked as in the other group. It would be interesting if someone versed in the facts of local administration would throw light upon this phenomena. Mr. Baine, in his census report, might find in it a subject for a useful chapter. The "black list" that Dr. MacRury has drawn up—that of the districts in which Government are asked to call the attention of the Collectors to the defective registration of births—comprises Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Shikarpur, and the Upper-Sind Frontier. For the deficiencies of some of these Sind districts, which march with the Beluch frontier and have a very migratory population, some allowance must be made.

The death-rate of the year was high. The total number returned was 513,132, this representing a rate of 27·26 per thousand against 28·18 in 1890, and a decennial mean of 26·22. Omitting Sind, where as the Commissioner says, registration is defective, the recorded death-rate of the Presidency was 28·83 per thousand. The rate does not indicate progress. Cholera certainly has diminished, for while the mean ratio per thousand in the decade ending in 1890 was 1·29, last year it was only 0·95. But fevers are answerable for a greater mortality than they were in the last decade. The mean ratio then was 17·99; last year it was 19·60, and the year before 20·96. Cholera last year caused 17,850 deaths throughout the Presidency, the epidemic being most prevalent in the Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, and Ahmednagar Collectorates. It affected 26 out of the 56 town circles and 1,594 villages out of 25,144 villages in the Presidency, the highest percentage of villages, attacked being in the Bijapur Collectorate, where less than 60 per cent. of the villages were free from it. The mean percentage of deaths to attacks was 46·59, but the percentages varied very greatly, ranging from ... in Satara to 71·57 in Bombay, where ... were attacked, and 146 died. ... department ... very marke... edit ... total being the smallest but one in the series. The fever mortality does not show so well. The mean of the six years succeeding 1880 was 270,100; that of the last six years was 325,885, an increase largely out of proportion to the actual increase in the population. The Sanitary Commissioner, who seems to prefer to state facts rather than to speculate about causes, leaves these tables to explain themselves. But such figures as these provoke inquiry as to how far the causes of the increase are of a sanitary and how far of an economic nature. Fever makes fewer inroads upon a prosperous population than upon one in which poverty has produced loss of stamina and resisting power. We venture upon no suggestion as to the true meaning of these tables. But they ought not to pass by without an explanation. As to the death-rate generally, it is noteworthy that Kalyan, Thana, Panwell, and Alibag are grouped together at the bottom of the list, with rates varying from 10·23 per thousand per annum to 15·63, while Viramgaum, with a death rate of 64·01, stands at the top, a place of regrettable eminence which it has occupied for some years past. Bombay is about midway down the list, with a rate of 29·15. One is disposed to doubt the existence of a connection between a low death-rate and efficient sanitation in contrasting the mortality—at all events the recorded mortality—of this group of towns on the Bombay Harbour with the account of them that is given by Dr. MacRury. Of Kalyan, which enjoys the proud pre-eminence of a recorded death-rate of only 10·23 per thousand, the Sanitary Commissioner reports that the conservancy and surface cleanliness of the town are most defective; that cesspools overflow in the streets, sullage stagnates in the gutters, and that in fact, the sanitary condition of the town is so utterly neglected that in the interests of the public health the sooner Government take the Municipality in hand the better. Then there is Thana, whose sanitary condition has not improved since the Commissioner's last visit, but which puts in the wonderful death-rate of only 15·12 per thousand. Let these towns around our harbour sweep their roads, and garnish their dwellings with cleanliness, and they will become true sanitaria, where people will die with difficulty, and where sickness shall be no more. It would be interesting to follow Dr. MacRury in his perambulations through the Presidency, but little beyond his general conclusions must suffice. So far as his experience goes, he says, the cause of sanitation has not in any way prospered under local self-government. On the contrary several towns have of late seemed to be growing more apathetic concerning this subject, "which does not seem to be popular or fashionable at Congress meetings." We do not see how it is likely to become so when Government allow it to be proved by infallible figures that you can defy the laws of health as they do at Kalyan and Thana, and yet show a death-rate which would be a fortune to Bournemouth or Brighton.

THE pursuit of the science of aeronautics is attended by such dangers that it is not surprising so little progress is made. Its history is marked by accidents which again and again impede progress and alienate public sympathy. Of late they have been so numerous that it is remarkable the public will continue to witness ascents at places of amusement, feeling as they must, there are great probabilities of the aeronaut's death turning their holiday pleasure to horror. The death of Mr. Mansfield, and within a short period that of Miss Van Tassell, led people in India seriously to ask that balloon ascents for purposes of public amusement should be prohibited. During the past ten months four deaths from balloon accidents had been recorded before Reuter reported the death of Captain Dale and the terrible injuries to three of his companions in an ascent on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace. It was only in August last year that Professor Higgins, who had undertaken an ascent at Kirkstall, near Leeds, was killed. He was making a voluntary ascent, having a few days previously, owing to unfavourable weather, disappointed an expectant crowd. But on this occasion, too, conditions were unfavourable. The wind being high, his balloon was blown against the telegraph wires, and he was dashed to the ground, surviving only about fifteen minutes. The same month at Boucha, in France, M. Mouchin lost his life in the balloon Ostrevent. Then in December, as will be remembered only too distinctly, Mr. Mansfield, ascending as [illegible] attempted to, in order not further to [illegible] public, met a terrible death at [illegible] couple of months ago Miss Van [illegible] from the effects of injuries she receive[illegible] ascent at Dacca, and the accident [illegible] to-day completes a melancholy record. But other accidents are well remembered. There was that in which the two French aeronauts Mangot and L'Hoste at the end of 1887, essaying to imitate the feats of Mr. Morton, Colonel Burnaby, in crossing the English Channel, were drowned, and in August, 1888, Mr. Simmonds, who was known in Bombay, was killed by the bursting of his balloon in Essex after an ascent from the grounds of the Irish Exhibition. It is useless going further back than this to urge the undesirability of permitting balloon ascents as a form of public entertainment. For however skilful the aeronaut may be there is ever present the danger of disaster. Professor Dale was long employed as a balloonist at the Crystal Palace, and was generally considered to be in the foremost rank as an aeronaut. It was from him that Mr. Mansfield acquired his information, and together the two made plans for a voyage across India. It was one of his balloons which Mr. Mansfield was using when he lost his life, and from him he had learnt how to use it. But it will be remembered that when the details of Mr. Mansfield's accident reached Mr. Dale he hastened to disclaim any responsibility, and to demonstrate that had Mr. Mansfield but carried out his instructions as to filling his balloon the casualty would not have occurred. How the accident, by which Mr. Dale lost his life, is accounted for we are not yet told, and can only suppose that it was some undetected flaw in the silk, for the unfortunate man was not only skilful but notoriously cautious in his undertakings. Of course balloons may be made to serve useful purposes, and at the time of the Franco-German war their utility was manifest. During the siege of Paris not less than four balloons were sent up with over ... passengers and three million letters. ... sions may occur again in which they ... of the greatest utility, and the aeronaut should be still further developed. But prohibition of ascents at popular ... amusement however there is much ... said.

THE Hyderabad Minister has recently ... with the Home Secretary, to whose ... the Medical Department was ... The since, a review of the ... medical service re... mitted by Dr. Lawrie, the Director. The ... view is reassuring to those who had fe... that the Nizam's Government, in consequen... of the somewhat unaccountable partiality ... which it showed a year or two since for ... *Yunani* methods, were about to slacken ... their efforts on behalf of more scientific me... cine. Fears of this nature, it may be hope... have in the interval proved groundless, ... the report shows that excellent work has b... done in the Department supervised by D... Lawrie. In medical education, for exampl... marked progress has been made. There ar... now eighty-five students in the Medical Schoo... and amongst those who passed out during ... year were three female students, who have ... taken on the strength of the establishm... There should be no lack of employment ... these practitioners in a community like tha... Hyderabad, where, thanks to the work ... Mrs. Fellows, medical women are likely ... become in increasing demand. Before ... it may be expected that Hyderabad will ... a hospital entirely given up to women, in ... place of the zenana wards in the Afzul ... Hospital. As the report says, there ... strong prejudice amongst *purdanashin* ... against going to a hospital where both ... are treated, and now that Dr. Lawrie ... mends that a Women's Hospital sh... be built, and that the Minister endorses the ... idea, the project will not have to wait ... long for realization. But there are many ... demands on the Government just now, and ... the enterprise seems to be one that has ... peculiar claims upon private generosity. The ... Nizam's Government will for some... to come be at no loss to find opportunities for ... expenditure on medical work. The Minister ... has set up, as an ideal to work up to, ... ratio of one dispensary to every taluk... the Nizam's Dominions, and this will take... and money. At present there are eight hospitals ... in Hyderabad and the suburbs, and fifty-nine ... in the districts, with fifty-nine dispensaries. The Public Works Department comes in for mild censure for the slowness with which it has put up certain district dispensaries. But when the Public Works Department in Hyderabad or elsewhere gives slowly the explanation is often to be found in the condition of another department of equal importance to good administration. However, the resources of the medical departme... are being added to year by year, and with a Ministe... as keenly interested in its develo...ment as Sir Asman Jah is, steady progres... may be looke... for. Gratifying activity is being shown ... the city hospitals, which last year had ov... 110,000 patients. The character of the wo... done there may be inferred from the record of the Afzul Gunj Hospital, where out of 96 major operations performed not less than 93 were successful. This a result quite in accordance with the high reputation of Dr. Lawrie, whose surgical work at the Afzul Gunj Hospital is not surpassed in Ind... Dr. Lawrie attributes the great increase in t... operations to the free and safe use of chloroform, in which the people have increasing confidence, for whereas formerly "the sight of the chloroform bottle was generally the signal for the patient to bolt," they now willingly submit to the influence of the anæsthetic. This is as it should be in a city whose name has become associated, through the generosity of the Nizam's Government, with some of the most important investigations that have ever been made into the use of chloroform.

WE spoke a few days since with some misgivings as to the perfection, from the point of view of working convenience, of the recent re-arrangement of the areas of jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates, though we were content to see how the new arrangement worked before pronouncing it a mistake. Government themselves seem to have been in doubt as to whether the redistribution provides for a fair apportionment of work between the Police Magistrates, and an order has been issued modifying the previous arrangement. Under this order, the C Division, which was to have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Byculla Court, will be retained under the Fort Bench.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to three per cent. per annum.

THE Honourable Mr. J. R. Naylor, C.S.I., having resigned his seat in the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Surgeon-Major-General J. Pinkerton, M.D., to be an Additional Member of the said Council for the remainder of the term for which the Honourable Mr. Naylor was appointed

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FATAL BALLOON ACCIDENT.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A shocking accident happened last evening, at the ystal Palace, at a balloon ascent. The balloon ien about one hundred feet from the ground, burst. ptain Dale, the aeronaut in charge, was killed, d three of his companions were injured, two of em, it is feared, fatally.

ORD TENNYSON ON MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A letter has appeared from Lord Tennyson in hich he says: "I love Mr. Gladstone, but hate his resent Irish policy."

TRANSVAAL LOAN.

Messrs. Rothschild have lent two and a-half illions sterling to the Transvaal Government for ayment at 5 per cent. interest.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 30.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of he 24th instant, left Suez, at 1 p.m., to-day, for Bombay.

CRICKET AT GANESH KHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 30.

The first cricket match of the season was played to-day at Ganesh Khind between the Ganesh Khind eleven and an eleven made up between the Worcester and the Lancashire Regiments. The home team was captained by Colonel Rhodes, as H. E. the Governor was unable to take part owing to a little injury to his finger. The visitors were captained by Captain Wallington, Lancashire Fusiliers. In the evening a good number of visitors turned out. The match commenced after eleven. The visitors won the toss. Mat wicket was used. Lieutenants Sargent and Carey went to play, and faced the bowling of Corporal Sharpe and Sergeant Elliot. Both did not stand much, and were bowled soon out, the former scoring four and the latter six runs. Captain Hancock next went in, but was soon bowled out, he scoring nothing. Lieutenant Cameron was the only batsman who entered into double figures, he with good play scored 15. Before tiffin the visitors' innings was closed for 50 runs. Corporal Sharpe took six wickets and Sergeant Elliot four. The home team next commenced their innings, and sent Colonel Rhodes and Dr. Martin to face the bowling of Dr. Sutton and Lieutenant Stuart. The two batsmen hit out freely and made runs by twos, threes, and fours. At this stage the bowlers were changed, and Dr. Martin was soon given out leg-before-wicket, after scoring 19 runs. Colonel Rhodes was then joined by Captain Poore; here again another brilliant exhibition of batting was made. Colonel Rhodes was caught by Mr. Stuart after adding up to his total 28 runs. His place was taken by Captain Cox; and the two Aid-de-Camps set to work earnestly, and freely the scores ran by threes and fours. By half-past three the century was hoisted, both remaining together for about fifty minutes. Captain Cox was then separated and Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, then went in and made a good stand, and several changes of bowlers were made, but with no effect, Captain Poore scoring by fives and fours. Another century was hoisted with great applause. He continued to domite the ball in every part of the field, and made 202 runs, not out. Mr. Edgerly scored 30. Private Langton scored 22, when time was called. The home team's innings was closed for 377 runs, with eight wickets down. The following are the scores:—

LANCASHIRE AND WORCESTER REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Sargeant, c Poore, b Sharpe	4
Lieutenant Carey, b Sharpe	6
Lieutenant Hancock, b Elliott	0
Lieutenant Cameron, b Elliott	15
Lieutenant Seton, b Sharpe	2
Lieutenant Woolydod, b Sharpe	8
Surgeon Sutton, c Langhton, b Sharpe	7
Captain Wallington, b Elliott	3
Major Paul	0
Lieutenant Stuart	0
Lieutenant Stubbs	0
Extras	3
Total	50

GUNESHKHIND TEAM.

Colonel Rhodes, c Stuart, b Sutton	28
Surgeon-Major Martin l-b-w, b Sergeant	19
Captain Poore, not out	202
Captain Cox, c Sutton, b Carey	24
Mr. Edgerly, b Sergeant	30
Sergeant Elliott, c Sutton, b Sergeant	6
Sergeant Lyons, b Sergeant	2
Corporal Sharpe, c Sutton, b Sergeant	9
Private Langton, c Dod, b Sutton	22

The rest did not bat.

Extras	35
Total	377

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMBDI.

The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi paid a State visit this morning to Lord Harris, at Government House. The Thakore came in exactly at 8-30 a.m., escorted with some troopers, in the State carriage of his Excellency the Governor, which was sent for him, with Captain Poore. The usual formalities were observed. H. E. the Governor received him in the durbar room, where Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. Hill, and Rao Bahadur Kelkar, Oriental Translator, were present. His Excellency's Personal Staff were also there. The artillery fired the usual salutes on the arrival and departure of the Thakore Saheb.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 30.

The s. s. Nizam (extra) left at daylight to-day.

The s. s. Lombardy (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 30.

The French mail steamer Salazie from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	68¼
Bar Silver	40 3-16

THE CHIN-LUSHAI ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

The recommendations of the Chin-Lushai Commission, which met at Calcutta last cold weather, has now been considered by the Government of India. It has been decided that the whole of Lushai country shall be placed under Assam, the Chin Hills remaining with Burma.

The Chittagong division being made over to Assam the question of its administration has been left for future consideration.

Mr. McGabe, Political Officer in the Lushai Hills, arrived at Shillong, on Wednesday night, from Fort Aijal, to confer with the Chief Commissioner of Assam, regarding the position in Lushailand, and the measures it is expedient to take for the control of the tribesmen, and the future administration of the country.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenants Haig, 12th Bengal Infantry, and Manduit, 3rd Madras Lancers, have been appointed to the Berars Commission.

Major Jennings, Assistant Political Officer and British Consul at Bussorah, proceeds home, on six months' sick leave.

Surgeon-Captain Bird, now at Kohima, has been appointed to succeed Surgeon-Major Owen as Surgeon to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 30.

On the termination of the period of the command of Colonel Willoughby, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, from the 1st instant, the following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant; Captain Geoghegan, on the seconded list, to be Second-in-Command; Captain Phayre, to be Second Squadron Commander and Second-in-Command, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Captain Geoghegan, seconded; Captain Gott, on the seconded list, to be third Squadron Commander and second Squadron Commander, sub. *pro tem*, *vice* Captain Phayre, Captain Barnett, third Squadron Commander, sub. *pro tem*, to be second Squadron Commander, sub. *pro tem*, *vice* Captain Gott, seconded; Captain Owen, Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Sind Horse, attached, to be third Squadron Commander, sub. *pro tem*, *vice* Captain Barnett; Lieutenant Cabham, officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Owen transferred.

A DEFENCE OF THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel I must trouble you again. The Mhowra Bill is safe, I think, so far as the matter lies with the Bombay Council, but evidently the last word on the subject has not yet been said. Since my last letter the Bill has been read a second time, and without a dissenting voice, the arguments for it, therefore, must have appeared very strong to the Council. In the face of all that Sir Charles Pritchard said a dissent was next to impossible. The arguments on which the Sarvajanik Sabha depended, namely, that mhowra flowers were a food, and, secondly, an article of export-trade, disappeared like "the baseless fabric of a vision" before the Hon. Messrs. Wadia's and Beaufort's statements. With regard to his Excellency's remarks about the press in India, and your remarks thereupon, I think most people will agree with you that we are better without a party press. But then, on the other hand, this is only safe when the managers of a paper are so far fair as to admit letters arguing both sides of a question. But editors may not always take that view. They may shut out letters that do not tell for the side on which the editor is. As a matter of fact, in this very case, I sent my first letter, in reply to Mr. Dantra's charges, to both the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*. The latter did not allow the letter to appear, and so I never troubled to send it another. Suppose, Mr. Editor, you had acted the same way, when in that case would those, who took the Government side, have been able to ventilate their opinions. This, I think, proves the weakness of your case as against the plea for a party paper. And now about your own excellent article in this morning's issue on the Mhowra Bill. You argue in it, Mr. Editor, like a philosopher, and your subject is should a law be made when there is no proved necessity for it. Most people will agree with you that it should not. I do, quite, but I do not agree with you that the Mhowra Bill comes within the scope of your argument, the necessity for that law is more patent than ever. Your objection that transport passes will be very difficult to procure loses force, I think, when you consider that not many people will trouble about the mhowra flower if the Bill become law, the trade will be restricted to a few, and these few, will probably come from a class that will not submit to extortion. Then, again, does it not occur to you that these little drawbacks will be much more than counterbalanced by the immense gain to the people? I am sorry the Bishop of Peterborough was brought in to support your argument, that famous saying of his was more rhetorical than anything else, and I think the good Bishop's bones must move in their grave when his spirit, which we will suppose for purposes of argument to be in Heaven, hears his words quoted as an authority to keep the poor wretches of Thana and Colaba free politically and in a verbal sense, but practically slaves to Parsee publicans. In the course of his remarks Sir Charles Pritchard disclosed a remarkable state of things very close to our very door, and of which we, Europeans, knew nothing. This illustrates very clearly that Europeans, as a general body, know little or nothing of things outside cities. I hope, now that attention has been directed to this subject, we shall hear a good deal more of it. Our Parsee friends in that part of the country seem to conduct their establishments on Wackford Squeers principles they teach their people to conquer their passions, and "not to be eager after vittles," and toddy takes the place of the brimstone and treacle that Mons. Squeers found so efficacious as a medicine, and much cheaper than breakfast and dinner. *Vive les parsis!*

30th June, 1892. DESPAIR.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Ismailia and Aden, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

	FOR LONDON.
Mr W R Thomson	Mr and Mrs Macintosh, nurs and two children
Mr J J Mellor	Miss Sharpe
Mr Higginson	Mr T T Forbes
Mr Ormiston	Mr and Mrs Sydney Smith
Miss Maule	Mrs D'Arcy
Major Riley	Mr Byramjee Cursetjee
Mr L S B Homan	Sister Eleanor
Mr Barton	Sister Carolins
Miss H E Scott	Mrs Taylor
Mr M D Francis	Mr Higman
Mr K M Francis	Mr R Winton,
Mr J Copeland	Colonel and Mrs Young
Revd Waltenberg	
Mr and Mrs Phipps	
	FOR BRINDISI.
Mr W D Pratt	Major Aylmer
Miss English	Revd M Haronead
Mr F E Robertson	Mr Manson
Mr Headingham	Mr Sparenborg
Mr W N Littlewood	Mr Stevens
Mr A R Strachey	Mr W J Ham
Mr R T Green	Mr A V Munro
Lieut H Ficlden	Mr Bolton
Capt Porter	Mr Hart
Major R H Martin	Dr Dobson
Mr J W Neill	Major Nicholetts
Mr H P Mulock	Captain Colley
Mrs Vanrenen	Mr C H Ross
Mr K B Ormaston	Mr and Mrs Cotes
Mr Amos	
	FOR ISMAILIA.
Mr Deakin	Count Kessler
	FOR ADEN.—Mr D J Sharpe

A REPRESENTATIVE meeting was held at Mussoorie, on Saturday, in support of the Currency Association; the Commissioner, Mr. Harington, in the chair. Simla Resolution 4 was adopted unanimously, and a branch was formed here. Colonel Murray, Colonel Pulford, Captain Chapman, Messrs James, Bechler and Rust addressed the meeting.

THE DECCAN MINING CASE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDERABAD *VS.* THE SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

A SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

THE case of the Hyderabad Government against the Sirdar Diler Jung, arising out of the Deccan Mining disputes, has been settled out of Court. The Document which records this agreement reads as follows:—

The following terms have been agreed upon between the Government of H. H. the Nizam and Sirdar Diler Jung Diler-ul-Mulk with reference to the proposed compromise of suit No. 618 of 1890 filed in the High Court of Bombay,

(1.) Out of the 12,500 shares deposited with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China 7,500 shares will be handed over to the Government by the Sirdar.

(2.) The Government will not claim interest accrued and which will accrue up to the date of the final execution of the agreement contemplated in clause 9 hereof on the sums secured under agreement, dated 28th May, 1888, and on the other hand, the Sirdar will have no claim for damages against Government.

(3.) The Government will accept the resignation of the Sirdar as Home Secretary from the date of his supersession.

(4.) The Government will make no claim against the Sirdar regarding any matter arising either out of the Railway or Mining schemes.

(5.) The Sirdar will execute forthwith a transfer of the mortgage of Grant's Building in respect of four lakhs of rupees thereby secured.

(6.) The Sirdar to authorise the said Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, to hand over to the Government all those Government of India Promissory Notes, which were deposited by the Sirdar under the said agreement, dated 28th May, 1888, but Government will authorise the Bank to recover and hand to the Sirdar the interest accrued from the date of such deposit up to the date of the execution of the formal agreement contemplated by clause 9 hereof.

(7.) The Sirdar to execute the engrossment of the mortgage of three properties in Bombay for Rs. 12,70,741-10-5 for the period of three years from the date of its execution and subject to the conditions mentioned in the said agreement of 28th May, 1888.

(8.) Each party to bear their own costs.

(9.) The above terms to be embodied in the agreement which shall be prepared jointly by Messrs. Jardine and Inverarity, the former acting as counsel on behalf of the Sirdar, and such agreement will contain a recital, whereby the honour and reputation of both parties will be upheld and the language and wording of such recital shall be decided between them in respect thereof by an umpire who shall be appointed by them, or in case of difference in the appointment of such umpire by the Advocate-General of Calcutta.

(10.) After the terms to be embodied in the above agreement shall be fully complied with by either party an application will be made by the plaintiff State to the High Court of Bombay that the parties have come to an amicable settlement of the said suit, and that, therefore, the plaintiff State withdraws the suit and on behalf of the defendant consent will be given to such application, and each party will bear their own costs.

This document is duly attested by the Sirdar Diler Jung and Sir Asman Jah.

THE INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following report of the Indian Rifle Association has been issued:—

Donations were received for the 1891 meeting from his Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownugger, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira, the Hon'ble Sir R. West, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, and Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Meakin, to whom for their liberality the Council of this Association tender their sincere thanks. Besides the material pecuniary help the institution derives from such gifts, the association of the names of the illustrious donors with the matches that bear their names enhances the value of the Competitions.

In the year under report meetings, 20 in number in all, were held at the following stations:—Allahabad, Bangalore, Bhuj, Bombay, Calcutta (two meetings), Hubli, Kohima, Kirkee, Kotri, Lucknow, Meean Meer, Nagpur, Peshawar, Phillour, Poona, Rangoon, Roorkee, Secunderabad, and Sibi. The accounts of the Association show a credit balance of Rs. 7,630-3-3 representing its reserve fund.

Notwithstanding the revision of the handicap, the number of full scores made in the meeting, namely sixteen, cannot be considered to have fallen much short of those recorded in former years. It is a fact again deserving of notice that of the sixteen highest possible scores 15 were achieved by the Martini-Henry. That the points now yielded to it by the Any Military breech loader have very nearly brought the two rifles on a par, the results of the year's shooting bear testimony to; but whether it can claim the points still given with the object of equalizing its shooting with that of the Match Rifle, is a question that demands further consideration.

Major J. Rickie, of the N. W. Ry. Volunteers, who shot at Sibi, won the Gold Medal and Championship with the excellent score of 559, beating by two points his own former score for Championship in 1889. He is also the winner of the National Rifle Association Silver Medal, the "President's Prize," presented by the Honorable Sir Raymond West, and the first prize in Match IX.; he, moreover, ties for the first place in H. H. the Nizam's prize, and H. H. Takhtsingjee's (Bhownuggur) Prize with Sergt.-Instructor Kibblewhite and Corporal Kirby, respectively. In the case of H. H. the Nizam's Prize Sergt.-Instructor Kibblewhite derives the benefit of the new rules for the decision of ties; by the old rules it happened, for obvious reasons, that the Martini-Henry receiving points took invariably the second place when competing against a rifle of a higher nomenclature giving points. Two full scores by Lce.-Sergt. C. Pearson and Sergt. H. Tuck; at 500 yards in H. H. the Holkar's Prize and one by Havildar Muggursing who fired at Peshawar at 800 yards in H. E. the Governor's prize, evince good shooting. Lce.-Naik Badshah Gul's full score at 900 yards for Match XI. is deserving of mention, and so are the scores of Private Camille, Bandsman Flynn, and Sergt.-Instr. Kibblewhite's, viz. thirty-five in seven shots at 800 yards in "The Meakin Prize," as well as Major W. H. Lyster's and Sergt.-Major Selman's highest possible scores at 900 yards in Match VII. That for the last six years at such easy distances as 200 and 500 yards, which constitute H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Prize, the records do not show a full score, is a remarkable circumstance; in the year under report two scores of 60 each were recorded as the highest for the prize. With four points added for the Any Rifle Handicap, Sergt.-Instructors J. Butler, W. A. Hargreaves, and Corpl. A. C. Houlihan tie for the first place with full score in H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore's Prize, distance 800 yards. For H. H. the Nawab of Janjira's Sportsmen's Prize, the 50 out of 60 scored by Private H. Viney, who fired at Meean Meer, deserves special notice; bearing in mind that the match is fired against time and the diminutive target used, the score cannot but be considered as an extraordinarily good one.

In the amalgamation of the Regular Army and Volunteer competition in one Match, called after the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, a new departure was taken. Major W. H. Lyster and Subedar Jawahir sing, both belonging to the Regular Army, have come to the front, both scoring 70, the highest possible at 500 and 600 yards.

A new feature in the programme for the year under report consisted in the introduction of a Match reserved for ladies called "The Diana." Taking into consideration the small size of the target with a bull's-eye only four inches in diameter, Miss Pottinger's score of 66, out of a maximum of 70 points, must be acknowledged to be an exceptionally good score.

On his retirement from the service and departure from India, the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West severs his connection with this Association as the President of its Council. For his liberality in contributing an annual donation for the prize known as the President's Prize, and for the interest evinced by him in the management of the affairs of the Association and in its welfare, the Council, on behalf of the Members of the Association, takes this opportunity of tendering him their best thanks.

DORABJEE PUDUMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 30th April 1892.

WEATHER REPORT.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company sends us the following reports:—

Zanzibar, 30th, 8 a.m.—Weather, fine; wind, S.W.; Anemometer, 378·2; three minutes after, 378·9.

Aden, 30th, 10 a.m.—Bar, 29·82; Ther, 92; direction wind variable; force, 280.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN important discussion took place yesterday, at a special meeting of the Corporation, convened for the purpose of considering the question of the system adopted in carrying out house-connection for carrying sullage water to drains. Mr. P. Mehta led off the debate and endeavoured to make out a *prima facie* case for the immediate stoppage of the work, and the appointing of a committee to consider the whole question. He contended that beyond dispute it had been shown, especially by the Health Officer's report, that the connections were imperfect. He moved that the works be stopped, and a committee be appointed. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, whilst admitting that it would be well to consider the question of the suitability of the house-connections condemned the proposal to stop the work, but was subsequently prevailed upon to withdraw an amendment he had moved, on being assured, that those house-connections that had been commenced by the Executive would be completed, and that no financial complications with contractors would ensue. The motion of Mr. Mehta was then unanimously adopted.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran traversed to the next Sessions the case in which Kalilulakhan and another noble of Hyderabad are charged with theft and dishonest retention of certain jewellery. An application made on behalf of the prosecutor for the examination of certain witnesses under commission at Hyderabad was partly granted. It was refused in regard to the sister and mother of the complainant, who were already examined before the committing magistrate in Bombay, and a few other witnesses; and was granted in reference to certain Hyderabad State officials and others, whose attendance in Bombay could not be procured. The commisson was to issue to the Resident or one of the Assistant Residents and to be returned by the 1st September next.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. MONKS, I.M.S., Port Surgeon, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for two months and one day.

MR. F.W. M. BUTLER, substantive *pro tem.* Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda, has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, I.C.S., will do duty temporarily as Assistant Collector, Bombay, with attached duties as Chief Inspector of Factories.

MR. R. B. STEWART, I.C.S., will do duty as Assistant Collector, Nasik.

MR. L. S. OSMASTON, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been promoted to First Grade.

MR. H. J. H. HENDERSON, Superintendent of Police, has been granted fifteen months' leave.

MR. A. S. MORIARTY, Indian Civil Service, has relinquished charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge and Assistant Agent for Sardars in the Deccan at Poona.

MR. J. L. JENKINS, Indian Civil Service, on relief by Mr. W Allen, Indian Civil Service, will take up his appointment as Sindhi Translator to Government.

MR. L. C. CRUMP, Indian Civil Service, has been appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ratnagiri.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, has been granted two months' leave of absence.

SURGEON CAPTAIN J. CRIMMIN, V.C., Acting Port Surgeon in charge of the European General Hospital, Aden, has been granted one month and twenty-eight days' leave of absence.

SURGEON-MAJOR F. F. MACCARTIE, M. B., B. Ch., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months on Surgeon-Captain Crimmin's return from leave.

MR. W. D. WILKINS, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, has been granted one year's furlough.

MR. W. S. TURNBULL has been appointed substantive Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, *vice* Mr. H. A. Disney.

MR. W. E. PORRETT has been appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

MR. O. DAVIDSON, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, on return from duty, will be Executive Engineer, Belgaum.

LIEUTENANT W. M. SOUTHEY, Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Karachi, has been appointed First Class Magistrate in the same District.

LIEUT. L. J. MATHIAS, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, *vice* Major A. Smith. Lieut. Mathias is also appointed to be a First-Class Magistrate within the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, and a Justice of the Peace within the territory subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town.

THE Government of India, observes the *Pioneer*, have always to be on their guard when scarcity threatens in this or that province. The head of the Local Administration is only too apt to push forward some pet project, in the shape of a railway, road, or irrigation scheme for which he has been unable to provide funds before. It becomes a "famine work" forthwith, and money is spent very freely upon it. A strange story reaches us from Upper Burma in this connection. So slight, it seems, was the distress in one district that the Burmans would not accept employment on the relief works. It was found necessary, therefore, to import Madras coolies to prevent the project being abandoned altogether. The tale may be declared to be a fiction invented to discredit Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who *would* have his famine; but there is reason to believe that it is true in the main.

COLONEL N. G. LYTTLETON, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is a guest at the Viceregal Lodge, at Simla.

FROM the 18th to the 24th instant 7 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 210 Hindus, and 25 Mahomedans died within municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 251 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 265. The deaths are thus classified: 2 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 11 from measles, 81 from fevers, 21 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa, and 121 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 28·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 30·5 per 1,000 per annum.

IN India the demand for maps is steadily increasing. The total number issued by the Survey Department in 1890-91 was 208,848, valued at Rs. 1,45,245. The number is four times greater than it was ten years ago. The Mathematical Instrument Department also did good work during the year. The value of the instruments issued amounted to Rs. 2,88,337, or Rs. 17,879 more than in the previous year.

AN influential meeting of the Public Services was held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on Monday evening to consider what could be done to mitigate the hardships caused by the loss in exchange. The points discussed were the payment of furlough allowances and family remittances at a favourable rate of exchange, and it was decided that memorials could only be submitted to the Secretary of State in accordance with the rules prescribed by Government. Steps will be taken to communicate with all officers who are interested.

AT Hancock's walking exhibition at Simla on Thursday a subscription was got up on the grounds for the champion pedestrian.

A MEETING of the supporters of the Dehra Dun Railway was held at Mussoorie, on Saturday morning. The prospects are hopeful. A member of an influential Calcutta firm, now in England, will endeavour to float the scheme.

IN a Prater restaurant a young and clean-shaven man was seated alone at a table, with a glass of beer before him. Three men came in and sat down at the same table. They thought the beardless youth was a Jew, and began to annoy him. For some time he kept perfectly quiet and pretended not to notice them. As they continued to themselves, suddenly he sprang up and faced the three, who had risen simultaneously. Without saying a word, he placed himself in a boxing attitude, and in a few seconds the three "Jew" baiters lay in a heap on the floor with their faces bruised. On recovering they left the place. The young man sat down and called for more beer. He turned out to be an English jockey, the winner of several of this season's races in Vienna.

THE *Madras Times* announces the death of Mr. Bolland, Accountant of the Coconada Branch, Madras Bank, which occurred at Coconada on Sunday from cholera. The deceased gentleman had been in the service of the Bank of Madras somewhat less than a year, but had previously had experience in banking business, both in England and Australia. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Travers, Superintendent of the Madras Police, and was about twenty-six years of age. Considerable regret is felt at his loss by his many friends, and by his death the Bank loses one of the promising Junior Members of its Staff. We understand that Mr. A. W. G Stranack proceeds to Coconada at once to fill the vacancy.

THE shareholders in the late Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank will, it is almost certain, says the *Morning Post*, get nothing. The depositors will probably be paid in full, receiving the first instalment of four annas in the rupee next month.

ON Wednesday, the 22nd ult., Mr. James, Commissioner in Sind, gave a *fete* at Government House, Karachi, to the wives and children of the European non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the garrison. There was a varied programme of sports, after which the successful competitors were presented with prizes by Mr. Beddars of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The assembled company then sat down to an excellent dinner, and the evening's entertainment closed with a very effective display of fireworks.

JOURNALISM on the West Coast seems to be conducted under difficulties. The editor of a paper there finds himself forced to publish the following notice:—"The undersigned begs to notify that if any person has been insulted or aggrieved by him that, instead of destroying signboards belonging to the proprietor, and, instead of sending scurrilous and insulting anonymous or pseudonymous letters to the editor, it would be acting less like a coward and more like a man, were such aggrieved person to interview the editor, and demand any satisfaction that may be due. Any person with a spark of manliness in his nature, and the slightest pretensions to being a gentleman, would scorn to shelter himself behind an anonymous letter or to act like a thief in the night; and the base and dishonourable person who has been guilty of the actions herein mentioned is warned that in the event of discovery he will meet with the punishment he deserves."

THE health of Sir Arthur Sullivan steadily improves. He is still weak, and sometime must elapse before complete recovery takes place, but for a fortnight past progress has been unbroken. Sir Arthur drives out daily, and is able to call on a few of his old friends. In a little while he will take up his residence in the country, remaining there until the Leeds festival calls him to active work. Meanwhile it is hoped that the popular composer will be able to finish his Savoy opera, some part of which remains unwritten. Questions of work, however, are secondary. The main point, says the *Daily News*, is that he has come back to us from, as it once seemed, the very gates of the grave.

THE historical procession at Genoa on the 29th ult. was a great success. It consisted of five thousand persons in picturesque costumes, carrying banners and gonfalons, who passed through the principal streets, receiving salvos of flowers thrown from the windows, to Piazza Acquaverde, where a crown was deposited on the monument representing Genoa rendering homage to Columbus.

THE charge of want of enterprise in foreign markets is once more preferred by a British Consul. Mr. Warburton, our Vice-Consul at La Rochelle, is grieved to observe that English agricultural machines do not make their appearance to any great extent at the agricultural shows which are now going on throughout the country. France's Protectionist tariff, which has lately been raised, may have something to do with this. On the other hand, American machines, in spite of the tariff, appear to be holding their own. Mr. Warburton assures us that the easy-going way in which some of our manufacturers take things in these days of competition would lead one to suppose that they did not care to extend their business at all. Some time ago an opening occurred at La Rochelle for importing from England galvanised wire and fencing, an article of which there is now an enormous consumption; but the firm that Mr. Warburton recommended replied in English, a language which the Frenchmen did not understand, and declined to give prices save for delivery at an English port.

AN earnest of the intentions of those interested in the Cape fruit trade, to develop it to the utmost, is given in the publication of elaborate suggestions with regard to the packing of the fruit for the voyage to this country. The instructions refer to grapes, apricots, plums and gages, peaches, nectarines, figs, pears, apples, quinces, melons, and pomegranates. The hints given to Cape growers are based upon the experiences of the Syndicate which undertook the recent experiments to ascertain whether the fruit trade between the Cape and Great Britain could be made a commercial success. Among the few kinds of fruit which the Cape growers are not encouraged to send are pine-apples and oranges. The ordinary Natal pine they are told is not suitable to the English market; and as for oranges they, it seems, would carry well, but would not pay for two reasons. Their price is higher at the Cape than in England, and they would arrive here when abundance of European fruit is in the market. Orange groves must be established and developed near Capetown before this branch can pay. A trade in fresh peas, beans, and early potatoes is likely, we gather, to be developed owing to the success in carrying fresh fruits in the refrigerators of Sir Donald Currie's Company's steamers.

A WORD of warning comes from our contemporary *The Optician* on the subject of print and its effect on the eyes. It is not a mere question of large or small. Pages and columns of type are often too wide, so that the eye cannot take in the whole of them in the range of one focus, but has to strain itself to pass from the beginning of each line to the end. We are advised that the only way to avoid such a strain is to turn the head from side to side, after the manner of short-sighted people. Further, it is said that the width of a column or page of reading matter ought not to exceed at most two inches, because this is about the natural range of the eye when the head is kept motionless. The tiny edition of Dante produced at the French Exhibition is said to have blinded two or three of the persons engaged in printing and correcting the sheets, but the shape of the type, as well as the size, is of great importance. The worst types of all are those which may be described as tall and thin. Round, fat-faced types are in every respect to be preferred.

TRIALS of speed are being made, says a Paris correspondent, on the railway between Paris and Lille. On Thursday (9th ult.) a train of twelve carriages, in ballast, including a dining and a saloon car, in which a party of engineers were conveyed, left the Paris terminus at 9-50 a.m., and reached Lille at 12-45 a.m., covering a distance of 157½ miles in two hours and fifty-five minutes. Nothing like this rate of speed—51¼ miles an hour—has ever been attained in France or on the Continent. If it were kept up on the line from Paris to Calais, which is as good as, or better than, the one to Lille, the time occupied on a journey from London, with other conditions equal, would be reduced to six hours and 50 minutes.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

AN IMPORTANT DEBATE.

IN response to a requisition to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation a special meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, to consider the advisability of enquiring into the sanitary effect of the house-connections constructed in the City. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik occupied the chair, and there were also present:—

Mr. Abdulla M. Dhanani, Dr. Ardeshir, Dadabhoy Mody, Mr. Budrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, and J. P. Cornforth, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Mr. Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Mr. Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Dr. Fardoonjee Nusserwanjee Bisni, Mr. Fazulbhai Jumabhoy Faljee, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. J. E. Fernandez, Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. C. Hughes, Harkisondas Narrotamdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamshedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsed-jee Nasarwanjee Wadia, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljee Bhawanidas Bharbhaya, Mr. Muncherjee C. Murzban, Dr. Nanabhai Nowrojee Katrak, Messrs. Nana Narayen Kothare, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Kalyandas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtala Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Sundernath, D. Khoje, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H Wilson.

The President stated at the opening of the meeting that two petitions had been presented on the subject of house connections. One was submitted by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, signed by 2,500 persons, condemning the system, and the second from Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, numerously signed, and contending, that "Owing to the peculiar habits of the people of using ashes, earth, and saw dust in scrubbing their cooking pots, and other utensils, we are of opinion that there is a necessity for some perfection of the present system of construction of house-connections. Until this modification is obtained, it is highly desirable in the interests of public health that the carrying out of house-connection be deferred."

Mr. Mehta's motion on the agenda paper was, "That the work of constructing house-connections in the City be stayed till the Corporation have enquired into the sanitary effect of those already constructed." He said that in bringing forward the proposition before the Corporation, he was fully sensible of the great responsibility which rested upon him. It was not one merely to save the money of the rate-payers, but their health and lives, and on such a question there ought to be no obstinacy either on one side of the Corporation or the other, and it was necessary that in so important a matter that they should be guided by practical utility and reasonableness. It was one of those questions in which they must all realize to the full their responsibility in bringing forward a proposition involving a further stoppage of the house-connections for some time. It seems to him that it was possible to misconstrue the motion of which he had given notice and it might be thought that he had come there in connection with those who had signed a requisition that the Municipality should do away with house-connections. That was not the object of his proposition, and so far as his opinion was concerned it was that there must be house-connections in the city to carry away sullage water.

Mr. Murzban: And sewage.

Mr. Mehta: Yes, but not night soil.

Mr. Murzban: Sewage means night-soil.

Mr. Mehta said he was not prepared to go so far as the carriage of night-soil by sewers. Anxious as the executive was to put night-soils into the drains—in fact they brought forward plans which they said would effect that purpose—the Corporation resisted it, and Sir Charles Ollivant, the then Municipal Commissioner, came round to the view that it would be deplorable if night-soil were to be put into the drains. He said deliberately that he was prepared to admit there must be house-connections but not for the purposes of carrying away night-soil, their proper use was to carry off sullage.

Mr. Murzban: Night-soil is carried off by the sewers.

Mr. Mehta replied only in a few houses, such as Mr. Murzban's where, there were certain appliances for the purpose. It was not done

cal gentleman, Dr. Banks and Dr. Maconachie,—Dr Blaney would serve as a matter of course to assist them in enquiring into the matter. He would also incorporate in the Committee Mr Murzban and Mr. Hughes, their only two engineers, and he would venture to suggest that their President, and Mr. Sayani, and Mr. Kabraji might also be placed upon it. He would also be presumptuous enough to put his own name down—(Laughter and hear, hear.) Of course the Municipal Commissioner must be an active member of the Committee. He would say for the latter gentleman that the work was taken in hand before he was an executive officer of that Corporation, and he would be in no way responsible for it. Speaking for himself he would say that he had always been doubtful about the work, and he had given a passive rather than an active vote in the matter. He had always asked the Executive to make experiments on a large scale before they entered fully upon the work, and he thought he succeeded so far that with regard to the question of night-soil it was ultimately given up.

The Corporation sanctioned the amendment of the motion, which was as follows:—"The work of constructing house-connections in the city be stopped till the Corporation have inquired into the sanitary effect of those already constructed. That a committee composed of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the sanitary effects of the house-connections already constructed and of reporting thereon, and suggesting such remedies as may appear desirable or necessary. That the Committee be empowered to call for papers or to take evidence. Six to form a quorum, and the President to be the chairman:—Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Lieut.-Col Brigade Surgeon Banks, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Lieut.-Col. Brigade Surgeon Maconachie, Dr. D. A. D' Monte, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. F. N. Bisni, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. M. R. Setna, Dr. F. D. Divecha, Dr. B. K. Bhatawadekar, Dr N. N. Katrak, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, R. M. Sayani, A. M. Dharamsi, K. N. Kabraji, and the Municipal Commissioner."

Dr. Blaney seconded the motion, reserving his remarks.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban said the object of his amendment was somewhat similar to that of Mr. Mehta. The only difference was that Mr. Mehta proposed absolutely to stop house-connections until the question was settled, whilst he did not think it was necessary to take that course. To his mind it was an extraordinary thing that Mr. Mehta should not have thought about it when the Corporation passed the order for house-connections. He knew it was to be made on certain plans, which were then laid before the Corporation. He perfectly understood Mr. Mehta's motive, but the question was whether there was sufficient evidence to show that house-connections were so deadly that they should be stopped *ab-initio*. That was not the way in which a large deliberative body like that should deal with a matter of such great importance. They had heard complaints about the present house-connection system, and he admitted that there might be defects in the present system which required modification; but all they required to do at that time was to consider the matter, and if they found that the system was of such a character as to have a deadly effect upon the health of the inhabitants then they should stop it. But at the present time there was not one iota of evidence to show that the effect of the house connections had been such as to induce the Corporation to at once stop the work. Lately there had been considerable excitement owing, he believed, to an alleged failure in some part of the city, and that excitement had been considerably enhanced by the remarks of the Health Officer. Let them examine what the Health Officer said. On page 5 of his report he said that all house-connections should be abandoned. He would ask what the Health Officer meant by that? Did he mean that all sullage, let alone the question of night-soil, should be allowed to run into the streets or collected in cesspools and removed by night. The Health Officer had on previous occasions spoken distinctly against allowing sullage to run into the streets, and as to cesspools he could not recommend that measure, because he had already condemned it. As to the further remarks of the Health Officer regarding open cemented gullies Mr. Murzban observed that they had existed for the last fifty or even a hundred years, and, surely, he asked, they were not going back to that system of stinking gullies. Referring to Mr. Mehta's observation on the imperfect system of sewers existing, he said that most of them knew that the new sewers were constructed and designed to run with a certain amount of velocity. Those who knew the laws of hydraulics knew well enough that sewers could not run at their proper velocity for which they were designed, unless sufficient liquid matter was put into them. If they stopped the semi-liquid matters going into the sewers the result would be that greater silting would take place, and more obnoxious gases generated. The engineers were perfectly right in carrying out the work in the way they had done.

Mr. Mehta: In theory.

Mr. Murzban, continuing said that if the system did not work right it was the fault of the Municipality, who had not allowed it to be completed. They had brought twenty million gallons of additional water into Bombay, and if they did not find a means of allowing that water to ultimately find its way into the drains the people would throw it into the street, and the result would be that the level of the sub-soil water would rise and phthisis and other diseases would result, for where there was a high sub-soil level of water deadly diseases became prevalent. The question they had to consider was the present system of house-connections, and whether they were perfect or imperfect, and whether they required modification or not. That was the only question before them. As to whether house-connections were necessary or unnecessary had already been decided. He was prepared to say if the the sewers were constructed as designed, and house-connections made with all necessary traps and flushing apparatus house-connections ought to work as well in India as in any other country. Mr. Mehta had made one great mistake. He seemed to think that house connections were connected with the drains. But such was not the fact. There was an absolute disconnection between the drain and the sewer, and sewer gases could not find their way, if the construction of the connection was proper, into the houses. He maintained that they should not carry Mr. Mehta's proposition for the reason that they must order the Executive to stop the work which might have serious consequences.

Mr. Mehta: What?

Mr. Murzban said there were two serious consequences which might take place. The Engineering Department had made excavations for trenches to lay pipes, and were they to stop at once and allow sullage water to run into the trenches and kill the people? (Mr. Mehta: Hear hear.) He did not know whether any contracts had been entered into, but if there had it would lead to great financial difficulties.

Mr. Mehta: The work is being done departmentally in the first section.

Mr. Murzban said that if Mr. Mehta had said in his motion that the work was to stop at a certain limit it would not have been so serious. Mr. Murzban dealt in at some length with the opinions expressed by Mr. Baldwin Latham in his report, and endeavoured to show that if the system was properly carried out it was a proper one to follow. Mr. Murzban then moved as an amendment, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any reasonable grounds exist for dissatisfaction with house-connections made in the First Drainage Section and Agripada, and, if so, whether any modification is desirable, either generally, or in respect to any particular class or classes of buildings. The Committee to consist of Dr. Thomas Blaney, chairman, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Dr. G. H. Maconachie, Mr. W. C. Hughes Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Balchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Mr. G. Lund; four to form a quorum. The Committee to have power to call for papers and evidence of Municipal officers and servants.

Colonel Wilson seconded the amendment.

Mr. Sayani remarked that he considered Mr. Murzban himself had brought forward sufficient evidence for stopping the work. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Muljee B. Bharbaya considered that the Corporation should not go on spending lakhs and lakhs when there could be no doubt that the system was defective. As evidence of this he instanced his own house, which was built in 1888, and ever since that time he had had frequent complaints of stoppage of the pipes.

Dr. Balchandra said that Mr. Murzban had made a wrong statement when he remarked that he (the speaker) was against house-connections. (Hear, hear.) He favoured a scientific system of drainage, which was suited to the habits and customs of the people and he was convinced that no sensible person would be opposed to it. He brought several instances in which abominable and dangerous gases had penetrated into houses, and that evidence he considered sufficient to put a stop to carrying out the work until a sufficient enquiry had been made into its adaptability to the requirements of the city.

Mr. Solomon considered that sufficient evidence had been brought for the Municipality to suspend the work until it had been fully inquired into.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the remarks of Mr. Murzban had been misconstrued, and he had been represented as admitting that there were defects in the present system, of house-connection. What Mr. Murzban did say was that there might be defects which were possible in all human works. But if there were defects he was ignorant of them but was prepared to support an enquiry into the matter. He certainly should have felt it his duty to oppose Mr. Mehta's proposition with, as an old author had said, such power, might, and authority as he possessed. But Mr. Mehta and Dr. Balchandra had said they were not opposed to house-connections as such and that materially altered the case. He was glad to know that that was the conviction of those gentlemen, and he trusted that that was the general feeling of the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta: Of course it is.

The Commissioner said if they had sewers they must have some means of bringing the sewage matter into sewers, and the only means of doing that was by a system of house-connections of some sort. In the circumstances he would recommend Mr. Murzban to withdraw his amendment, and allow Mr. Mehta's motion to be passed. He said last year he pointed out to the Corporation a great deal more strongly than the Health Officer had done the defects to which the present system was liable, but he hoped the Corporation did not suppose that the system if carried out according to Mr. Baldwin Latham's report, would be worse than useless. Mr. Latham had pointed out their first system of house-connection suffered from a multiplicity of traps But the system had been since that time altered, and now they were contented with one gully trap. Mr Mehta had said that no part of the work had been carried out by contract. He would mention that the work in Agripada was done by contract, and he did not know what the result of a couple of months would be. He took it that a reasonable view of the resolution was that supposing they had got nine-tenths of the way through the work of a connection they must finish it, instead of leaving it in a state of imperfection. He would again suggest to Mr. Murzban the advisability of withdrawing his amendment.

Mr. Murzban: I take it that the house-connections commenced must be proceeded with.

Mr. Mehta: If a house-connection is nearly completed it must go on.

Mr. Mehta, replying to the debate, said it seemed to him that the motion was justified most of all by what had fallen from the Commissioner, when he said that the system of house-connections was not the same as sanctioned in the first instance.

Mr. Murzban: With the permission of the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta's motion was carried without opposition.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the second reading of the Mhowra Bill, the Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard had the temerity, in the course of his speech, to give publicity to so many statements of an inaccurate and misleading character that I and those others who devote some portion of their time to matters Abkari were equally surprised to find a Government official of his stamp and character fearlessly stooping to give utterance to facts which had no existence whatever under the sun. Now I am already prepared to expose the whole misrepresentation made by the honourable gentleman; but it will be too lengthy for the space to be allotted in your esteemed paper, and two tiresome for your readers. Hence, for the present, I content myself with saying a few words that when the Bill is sent on by the Government of Bombay to the Viceroy for assent, without urging on his Excellency undue pressure to hasten his sanction, I shall have the pleasure to address a long detailed statement *versus* the Bill to his Excellency, and try to show in it, *inter alia*, by facts and figures that (*a*) how much the Legislative Council was misled in 1882, and is now being misled in passing the Mhowra Bill; (*b*) to what extent the Abkari Department from that day since have been trespassing upon its own Acts; (*c*) how defiantly, in opposition to the distinct order of the Supreme Government, the farming system has been allowed to be in force, and how lawlessly the poor *ryots* of the Presidency have been allowed to be looted by the ruthless farmers; (*d*) and in what light and with what feelings of respect the people will look upon the orders of the Supreme Government when they see their own Government disregard them.

I most humbly beg to impress upon the mind of the Hon. Sir Charles that as long as there is a drop of blue blood in my veins and a single farthing in my pocket to spare, I *will* not desist from my humble efforts of unveiling the vilest, blackest garb of a Satan under which the Abkari Department has been fearlessly working on and on, though apparently robed in the white clothes of an angel. This determined course of mine works upon the Abkari Department and the Hon. Sir Charles like the sword in the flesh, and hence a second effort has been made this time to prejudice me in the sight of people. The honourable gentleman like an astute lawyer keeps a loop-hole for himself and says:—"Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra is, or was, a landholder in Dahanu, and gives voice to the aspirations of the landholders of that neighbourhood. I cannot say that he represents the labourers' interests, or those of sobriety." Now I ought to openly declare, that the honourable gentleman perfectly well knows that I have not been a landholder many years since, and to that very effect have I often made an allusion in my letters to the Government. Let me once more refresh the memory of the honourable gentleman that in an interview with Lord Reay about matters Abkari, about fours years ago, I distinctly gave out in Sir Charles's presence that I was not a landholder, and that I had no interest in any land, and I am quite astonished to find that Sir Charles still persists, with his knowledge of the fact, and declares me a landholder, keeping his loophole in the following verb "was." I most emphatically say that had I been a landholder or a dealer in toddy or liquor, all my writings in connection with the Abkari points at issue would not have been looked upon with the same interest and attention as they are, inasmuch as I would have been then considered an interested party. Let me assure Sir Charles that the landholdrs of Dahanu are themselves strong enough to defend their cause; and, moreover, they have a well-known and respectable High Court pleader to represent and advocate their interests. By the bye, I may say that once at Poona, in the very presence of these people the honourable gentleman had the moral courage to evince his ill-feelings towards me. But I beg to assure Sir Charles that the press and the public of Bombay have been perfectly satisfied that I only raise my voice and write on behalf of the poor dumb masses whose drinks were toddy and -50-70 deg. U. P. liquor before the introduction of the Abkari Act, and most of whom at many places only used toddy liquor and not mhowra liquor, being a mild drink and approved of by the Bombay Abkari Commission even. In lieu of that 25-60 deg. U. P. noxious mhowra liquor is now-a-days thrust down into their throats to the detriment of their health. Not only that, but that corrupt farming system is kept in full force to plunder the poor starving people. It is my determinate will to fight for those poor dumb masses as far as it lies in my power, so long as their complaint of Abkari grievances are not redressed. It is a matter of regret that the Hon. N. N. Wadia, who has long ago furnished for his information and knowledge, with copies of my correspondence with the Bombay Government from 1886, and of my letters published in the local press from time to time did not utter a syllable on my behalf and prevent Sir Charles fron making an uncalled-for and groundless reference to me.

One word more and I have done. Sir Charles, in his lengthy speech, makes a wholesale attack on toddy-liquor, representing it to be a most deleterious drink. But I beg to quote once more a passage from the petition of Mahim people, dated October 1887, and addressed to the Bombay Government, which I had made use of in one of my dozen letters addressed to the *Bombay Gazette* in 1888 on the Abkari administration. The passage in which the people bitterly complained of the farmers, and the mhowra liquor runs thus:—"The farmers being rich and influential people for the most part, none dare to lay open their trickery. Toddy and mhowra liquor have not the same fixed selling prices, the latter being dearer. Toddy liquor being ordered to be sold cheaper, is not generally sold. Thus your petitioners aae required to buy mhowra liquor which, *though not conducive to their health, they cannot help buying.*" This is the shortest retort to Sir Charles's attack on the toddy-liquor, the italics being mine.—Yours, &c.,

June 30. P. R. DANTRA.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a game this evening, at 5-30 p.m., on the Cooperage. Players are requested to wear coloured or white jerseys according to their side. The following will be the sides:—

Colours.		Back	
A N Other			G J L Home
R Donaldson	}		Ruck Keene, R N
A Walpole	}	½	W C Symes
P F Fisher	}		A N Other
W Sutherland	}		P H Merryweather
A S Capper	}	½	A N Other
W Farquharson	}		R R Owen
H Payne-Gallwey	}	Forward	T Anderson
J Murray	}		P C Clark
And 6 others	}		And 6 others

THE MHOWRA BILL.

MR. P. B. DANTRA has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Legislative Council regarding the Mhowra Bill now before the Council:—

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to submit this letter containing my observations on the Mhowra Bill before the meeting of the members of the Legislative Council to be held on Saturday next.

2. There is, no doubt, a conflict of opinion on the expediency of the Bill. The supporters of the measure urge the necessity of it on the ground of alleged extensive distillation from mhowra flowers in the districts of Thana and Kolaba. The opponents contend that no conclusive evidence has been brought forward to necessitate a legislative enactment of so repressive a character, involving indefinite discretionary powers and hardship on the people. It, is also contended that the flowers serve as food, though not as *staple* food. The advocates, again, bring forward the opinion of numerous Abkari officers in the districts as an additional ground for checking the evil by means of the Legislature. To this, the opponents reply that the offences are directly due to the unwise Abkari arrangements which were experimentally introduced in 1887-88 and 1888-89, prior to which the offences had shown a steady diminution. That the abolition of the arrangements which led to the outbreak of larger offences had resulted in a rediminution. That, therefore, it was reasonable to conclude that the Abkari Department itself was solely answerable for the evil of which it complains, and in regard to the removal of which it has invoked the aid of the Legislature.

3. No satisfactory answer has as yet been given to this charge against the Abkari Department, though the advocates of the measure rejoin by observing in reference to the offences that the steady diminution is the result of extra vigilance by the punitive police billetted on the villagers at an annually growing cost. To this the reply is made that in carrying out the Bill, if passed, the Government will have naturally to incur a larger and heavier expense for the detective police than now, in order to see that no smuggling takes place and no one keeps a larger quantity than four seers. Apart from this, it is more wholesome to maintain the costly police and stamp out illicit distillation than to have on the Statute book an enactment which is most likely to bring an inquisitorial detective staff into closer contact with the people, thus leading to conflicts and disorders, which are not at all desirable either for the good of Government or the peace and contentment of the inhabitants. That harsh and oppressive as already are the operations of the Abkari Act, the hardship is likely to be greater with a repressive measure of the kind now on the legislative anvil. Again, the economic effect of the prohibition of the flowers has to be considered. In times of scarcity, and every year during April, May and June, it serves as an ingredient for mixing with ordinary food and staves off hunger; besides it serves as fodder for cattle, and it is a grave error from this point of view to proscribe the flowers in the way it is contemplated under the Bill. The statement that the flowers are food is denied by the supporters of the Bill. But it is clear from the impartial analysis of evidence prepared by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, copies of which, it is to be presumed, honourable members of the Legislative Council have been furnished with, that the denial cannot be seriously maintained. In my humble opinion, there is a great deal of sense in the contention of the Sabha, based, as it is, on facts elicited before the Mhowra Committee of 1883.

4. I think I have fairly stated the reasons and arguments urged on both sides. What should, then, be the proper course for the Council to adopt under the circumstances? When there is such a strong conflict of opinion on the question, it is only proper and expedient to lean to the balance of that opinion which seems most reasonable. If the contested points are to be set at rest, then it would be wiser in the public interest to postpone the measure for the present and appoint a committee of inquiry of thoroughly disinterested and impartial persons in whom the Government and the public alike may have the utmost confidence. But if such a course be considered inexpedient, then, I respectfully submit that the Legislative Council would best satisfy all interest, by devising some remedy, short of legislation, which shall serve the object the Government has in view, and at the same time meet the objections of the adversaries of the Bill in such remedy impracticable? I think not. I believe that a remedy could be safely found which would answer the object. It should be remembered that if the Government has no other object in view but the good of the people of the two districts, neither have the opponents of the Bill any other. To observe that they are interested people is simply unfounded; and I am sorry that so unfounded an insinuation should have been lightly expressed at the second reading of the Bill, and so far as the observations which were made against me personally at the second reading by Sir Charles Pritchard go, I would only observe that they were utterly unwarranted and devoid of the slightest foundation in fact. And I embrace this opportunity to indignantly repel them, as my advocacy is purely disinterested and for the public good alone.

But to come to the remedy. As in the case of human ailments and physical evils a correct diagnosis is half the cure, so in matters of State disorders. The Health Officer of Bombay ascribes the present high rate of mortality in the City to fever. But how is this fever brought about? The Health Officer, probing the question to the bottom, arrives at the conclusion that it is the defect in the drainage and the system of house connections, which are the prime cause of the fever which decimates a large ratio of the City's population than before. Is it impossible to correctly diagnose the root of the evil of illicit distillation?. The authorities say a large quantity of mhowra flowers was lately imported from the other districts of the Presidency and illicitly distilled. They also observe that the largest number of mhowra trees stand on Government ground. The prime cause seems to be this. The cause is in fact the effect of the Abkari arrangements themselves which has made almost prohibitive the procurement of even the mildest stimulant necessary for them under the peculiar climatic condition of the district. Why not, then, simply prohibit the importation of flowers and cut down the trees standing on Government land? Why not watch for a year or two, or even three, the effect of this limited prohibition. If the authorities find that the distillation has been greatly checked, there would hardly be any necessity for any fresh legislation. And since the authorities allege that Thana flowers are hardly food, and are, besides, inferior in quality to the imported ones, there can be nothing to prevent them from ordering the destruction of the trees, root and branch, in those two districts which belong to the Forest Department only, leaving alone those on private property, in order to enable the poor to eke out a subsistence. This could be done as the trees standing on private land are few according to Sir Charles Pritchard. With a scanty supply, the price will rise which will be prohibitory to any illicit distillation. Such a remedy, in my humble opinion, will, if carried out, prove most efficacious. It will allay the agitation of the opponents and yet serve the object which the Government has in view.

HOW GLADSTONE TOOK THE CAKE.

[*The missile with which Mr Gladstone was struck in the eye was a ginger-nut.—Reuter's Telegram.*]

The Grand Old Man was ever wont
To gild the gingerbread;
But now, alas! how deep their *guilt*,
They chuck it at his head.

And yet perchance that ginger-nut
Was but a means to try
The necessary proceedure
To catch the Speaker's eye.

So now perforce the Home Rule shade
Of green, that's in his eye,
In blending with the black and blue,
Their banner will supply.

And let no thought of this alarm
No loyal patriot quake;
For it should be their proudest boast,
That Gladstone took the Cake.

BALLYHOOLEY (JR.), in the *Madras Times*.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 28th June were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rain at Johi 35 cents. River at Kotri 9 feet 7 inches against 14 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops almost over. Spring crops flourishing. Kharif operations in progress. Preparations for rice transplantation in taluka Mirpur Batoro stopped owing to fall in the river. Agricultural stock poor. Locusts in taluka Johi; no damage reported.

Shikarpur.—River 6 feet 7 inches against 8 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Want of water generally felt. Fodder insufficient. Condition of cattle improving.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain in 3 talukas. Water urgently required for kharif crops. Rice seedlings drying up in Guni and Tando Bago. Cattle in bad condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight but beneficial rain in talukas Thul and Jacobabad; average 29 cents. Great want of canal water throughout district seriously affecting prospects, especially in Thul and Kashmor. Poor classes in those talukas reduced to great straits. Fodder very scarce and dear.

Thar and Parkar.—Locusts in 3 talukas, general direction taken being eastward; no damage caused. Rain badly wanted in desert talukas.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 25th June).—Rain for week maximum at Parantij 1 inch 47 cents, minimum at Sanand 5 cents; for season maximum at Viramgam 6 inches 90 cents, minimum at Ahmedabad 1 inch, 52 cents. Sowing of Bajri progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during the week; rain urgently required in the eastern mahals. Young maize crop injured by caterpillers. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—(For week ending 25th June).—Rain for week maximum in Nadiad 35 cents, minimum in Mehmadabad 14 cents, average for the district 12 cents; for season maximum in Borsad 5 inches 96 cents, minimum in Mehmadabad 1 inch 36 cents, average for the district 3 inches 29 cents. Rain wanted throughout the district except in parts of Anand and Borsad talukas. Manuring of land and tilling in progress. Sowing commenced wherever rain is sufficient. Bajri and kodra sown urgently require rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply holds out. Prices of rice slightly risen.

Broach.—Rain wanted throughout the district. Tilling and sowing operations continue in some talukas. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district a maximum 5 inches 26 cents in Pardi, minimum 30 cents in Bardoli; total maximum 9 inches 83 cents in Pardi, minimum 5 inches 33 cents in Bardoli. Kharif sowing in progress in all the talukas. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 37 cents, average in the district 1 inch 16 cents; for season at Dhulia 5 inches 35 cents, average in the district 5 inches 9 cents. Sowing of cotton and of other kharif crops continues. More rain wanted. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain for week Nasik 2·24, Nandgaon 5·73, Chandor 4·44, Dindori 2·53, Igatpuri 2·48 and Peint 2·12 inches; in other talukas maximum in Kalvan 1 inch 86 cents and minimum in Sinnar 45 cents; total at Nasik 7 inches 45 cents. Rainfall insufficient in Baglan and Kalvan. Sowing of udid, mung and nagli finished in Nasik and in progress elsewhere. Ploughing of land continues in parts of Igatpuri and Kalvan. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair in 9 other talukas. Cattle improving in Peint. Want of fodder in Sinnar; non-agricultural cattle reduced in consequence.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 24th and 28th; heavy on 22nd; total of week 5·67 inches; total to date 13·37, being 7·02 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 22nd, 2° cool on 23rd, *nil* on 24th and 25th, and 2° warm from 26th to 28th. Vapour in air normal from 22nd to 26th, and excessive on 27th and 28th. Abnormal wind easterly. Thunder and lightning on 22nd and 23rd.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 3 inches 2 cents, total 16 inches 89 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Bassein 3 inches 88 cents, minimum in Mahim 54 cents. More rain wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops nearly finished. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 5 inches 52 cents at Mangaon, minimum 1 inch 23 cents at Pen. Work of transplantation retarded for want of rain in 5 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Kolhapur.—On June 25th, aggregate persons on works: Professional Agency 7,704; Civil Agency 744.

Ratnagiri.—Rain insufficient everywhere; maximum 1 inch 21 cents in Mandangad, minimum 55 cents in Ratnagiri. Transplantation commenced. Blight in some parts of the Devgad Taluka.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district in Junar 45, Indapur 1·83, Khed 3·02, Ambegaon 2·65, Sirur 3·18, Purandhar 4·34, Bhimthadi 3·19, Baramati 3·34, Haveli 58, Mulshi 1·07, Maval 2·58 inches; for season maximum 12 inches 98 cents in Baramati, minimum 3 inches 35 cents in Junnar. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in all the talukas. Scarcity of fodder in Indapur, Khed and Purandhar talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in all Talukas, maximum 7 inches 1 cent in Parner, minimum 35 cents in Kopargaon; for season maximum 15 inches 62 cents in Nagar, minimum 3 inches 57 cents in Kopargaon. Sowing of kharif crops in progress throughout the district. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady."

Sholapur.—(For week ending 25th June).—Rain for week in Sholapur 1·51, Barsi 2·84, Madha 4·48, Karmala 1·92, Pandharpur 1·23, Sangola 1 and Malsiras 1·54 inches; for season maximum in Sholapur 7 inches 80 cents, minimum in Barsi 5 inches 65 cents. Rain generally sufficient for kharif crops in progress. Hundi crops and sugarcane in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient at present. Agricultural stock fair.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 1 inch, total 4 inches 23 cents; in talukas during week maximum 3 inches 98 cents in Wai, minimum 52 cents in Javli. Sowing almost completed. Prices fallen at Koregaon and Man. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Rain in Indi 5 inches 58 cents, Sindji 4 inches 57 cents, Bagalkot 3 inches 91 cents, Muddebihal 3 inches 57 cents, Bijapur 2 inches 74 cents, Badami 1 inch 57 cents, Bagovadi 1 inch 40 cents and Hungund 70 cents. Weather cloudy. Heavy rain at Bijapur on 26th. Sowing operations vigorously going on. Young seedlings thriving. Water-supply improved. Fodder scarce. On Professional Agency Relief Work in Badami Taluka 115 persons employed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 28 cents, total 15 inches 20 cents; rain during week throughout district, maximum 2 inches 20 cents in Chikodi, minimum 23 cents in Sampgaon; more than 2 inches in Huleri and Parasgad; more than 1 inch in Belgaum and Chandgad; more than half an inch in Athni, Gokak and Kurgod; 47 cents in Khanapur. Sowing of early crops in progress in Chikodi, Athni, Gokak, Parasgad and Khanapur talukas. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder diminishing in 4 talukas. Numbers on Professional Agency Relief Work in Gokak, adults 483, children 393; expenditure Rs. 422: on two Civil Agency Works in Parasgad, adults 559 children 124; expenditure Rs. 662: on two works in Athni, adults 576, children 50; expenditure Rs. 329.

Dharwar.—Rain at 11 stations, varying from 3 inches in Norgund to 4 cents in Gadag; average for week 45 cents, for season 7 inches 58 cents. Sowing of paddy and other minor crops almost completed where there is sufficient moisture. More rain urgently wanted. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 2 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Numbers on Local Board Professional Agency Works in Navalgund on 25th, 675.

Kanara.—Rain scanty; more wanted throughout district. Field operations retarded above ghats. Early rice plants thriving.

Rajkot.—Rain 5 cents; total 2 inches 13 cents. Sowing of Kharif crops in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain urgently wanted. Prices stationary.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing operations commenced in Baroda, Navsari and Amreli divisions. Scarcity of water in Bet and of fodder in some places in Kadi Division.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism.—A frequent cause of these complaints is the inflammatory state of the blood attended with bad digestion, lassitude, and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful propertities of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, ensure a certian cure. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores to facilitate the introduction of the Ointment to the glands.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TWO POLICE COURTS AT GIRGAUM AND MAZAGON.

THE "Rast Goftar" observes.—It may be necessary to appoint an additional magistrate for Bombay, especially on account of the killingly slow rate at which some of our magistrates are proceeding with cases. But having appointed him, he alone should have been sent to Mazagon, and the Girgaum Court should have been allowed to stand where it was. The police court which was formerly located in Mazagon, was removed to Girgaum on the express ground of convenience to the public, and its removal again to Mazagon is a retrograde step which stultifies the former action of Government. It would be most convenient to have the two courts in two different centres.

THE REFORM QUESTION AT POONA.

Referring to the lecture delivered by Mr. M. G. Ranade at Poona on the 5th inst., the "Indu Prakash remarks: The rejoinder is written with the usual felicity and force of style, characteristic of Mr. Ranade's writings. But with respect to the subject-matter, the lecture is only a repetition in an amplified form of what already appeared in his letter to the "Bombay Gazette." The question still remains: Why was it necessary for Mr. Ranade himself to submit to an expiation when he had withstood it for the last twenty years? Why again was it necessary to make a fuss about the drinking when other like acts were consciously committed, and when there is an internal reservation of again acting in the same way if occasion required? It is the spirit of unreality which pervades the whole proceeding which is its chief objection, and there is no answer to it. The hope of securing finality to the dispute is well shown to be futile by the events which have transpired since the lecture was delivered. The Natus, the Khasgivales and the Gond halekars of Poona are determined to give no rest to the community, but to carry on the strife to the bitter end.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' WORK.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks:—The ways of Government are sometimes like the ways of Providence,—they are mysterious. We do not know on what basis they have distributed the work to be performed by the two magistrates who sit in the Fort, and the other two who have their courts in Nesbit Lane. If they did act on some principle, it could not surely be based upon justice or reason, because it virtually comes to this—that while the Mazagon magistrates will have to exercise jurisdiction from Sion and Naigaum, Mahim and Worli on the one hand, to Girgaum, Grant Road and Khetwady on the other, their more fortunate brethren in the Fort will exercise an easy sway over the districts of Fort, Colaba, Dhobitalao, Mandvie and Market. The town has been expanding in the north, and the suburbs in that direction have risen in population and importance. A considerable proportion consists of poor and ignorant classes among whom crimes are naturally more frequent, and it is calculated that the Mazagon pair will have to do five or six times as much work as their colleagues in the Fort. The gross and glaring inequality is not at all redressed by the fact that mercantile and harbour offences will be disposed of by the Fort magistrates.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states:—That was an interesting letter from Mr. Rimington, the Managing Director of the Bombay Tramway Co., in the columns of our contemporary. For the first time the public were put in possession of authentic information regarding some of the facts in connexion with its outside management. A great many exaggerated notions regarding the earning capacity of the company have been brushed aside, while a fair and reasonable explanation has been offered in respect of some not ill-founded complaints of the public which daily travel on the tram cars. We say those will be satisfied with the explanation voluntarily proferred by the obliging managing director. Passengers should possess their soul in patience, now that the grievance of their grievances is being attended to. There may soon be a complete redress for it. The cry of crowding five in a seat which could only accommodate four has been an old one and a most well-founded one. By their readiness to convert their cars so as to hold five seats in a single row, the company have shewn great practical and financial wisdom. The surest test of the success of a public carrying company may be said to be the amount of the satisfaction they are able to give to the people taking advantage of their travelling communications. The greater the satisfaction, and the less the cry for well-founded complaints, the larger the measure of their success, and, therefore, the ratio of dividends. Our only regret is that the local company should have delayed till now the taking into hand the extension of the cars, as the grievance is of an ancient date and might have been attended to any time during the last five years. As in other matters affecting masses, so in this, the comfort of travellers, not to say anything of extended facilities of locomotion and cheapness of fare, should be the first care of carriers. On the degree that this cardinal principle is practically borne in mind will depend their ultimate prosperity.

A STRANGE "MEDICINE-MAN."

The "Indu Prakash" states:—Sir Lepel Griffin, the medicine-man of the "Pioneer," has once more worked himself into a fit of rage against his old friends the Bengalees, and has given the reins to his powers of vituperation. What the precise occasion of this ebullition of temper, this spouting of fire and burning matter from the volcano, does not appear. But it need cause no surprise to any one who knows the spouting proclivities of Sir Lepel Griffin, and his conspicuous affection for the Bengalees. He calls them the foulest of names which would do discredit to decent journalism, and our contemporary of the "Bombay Gazette" is so disgusted with the volume of abuse and filth that he wishes the whole article of Sir Lepel were condemned as one objurgation. Sir Lepel is at his old trick of setting people by the ears. He pats on the back the Marathas, the Sikhs, the Punjabis, the Rajputs, the warlike races as he calls them, with a view to alienate them from the Bengalees, but these races must beware of the tempter. They must refuse to be beguiled by his wiles. Speaking for the Marathas we should firmly refuse to be praised up at the expense of our countrymen of Bengal, and we should accept no exceptional privileges which were denied to our other countrymen. In fact the praise is not sincere, and may be turned into abuse when it comes to our turn to arouse the indignation of the medicine-man.

THE SANITARY EFFECT OF HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

Says the "Rast Goftar":—When we urged upon the Corporation in our last issue the necessity of making a careful investigation into the sanitary effect of house-connections, we did not expect to hear of a movement to that effect in less than a week. Twenty members of the Corporation have been so far impressed by the urgent necessity of making the inquiry that they have forwarded a requisition to the President to call a special meeting of the Corporation for the purpose. As we have already observed there is wide-spread uneasiness about the effect of these house-connections and of the underground drainage system generally upon the public health. Medical men are of opinion that the great prevalence of fever in Bombay, which has earned for it the special name of "Bombay fever," is largely due to defects in the drains, if not to the very system of drainage. It is time for the Corporation to take a warning from present experience and get a careful and thorough investigation made by scientific experts whose opinion may be valuable and whose judicial impartiality may be beyond question. The men must have no bias or preconceived ideas to influence their judgment. It would be difficult, but we hope not impossible, to find such men, and the Corporation will have to exercise the greatest care in their selection.

The "Gujerati" writes:—The Health Officer's report for the first quarter of the year has disclosed the alarming fact that the fever mortality during this period was quite unprecedented. More than two thousand persons have been carried off by fever, and this disquieting total has never been reached during the last ten or twelve years. Some causal relation has been traced between this terrible mortality and the 'improved' drainage system, and

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

ACCORDING to a Foreign Office circular, the Spanish Minister of Finance, in answer to inquiry made in the Senate as to the conditions to which a vessel would be subjected on arrival in Spain just on the expiration of the present Conventional *regime*, stated that if it should be fully and perfectly established that a vessel has nowhere taken in cargo beyond what she carried on arriving at one Spanish port, and that she goes afterwards to another, she will be under the same conditions on reaching the second as on entering the first port. All this, however, would be subject to necessary verification to prevent smuggling.

A report from Monchen-Gladback on the Lower Rhenish cotton industry says that during the past month the demand for all descriptions of yarn has undoubtedly become more active, and large contracts have been taken. Most of the spinning mills are already engaged ahead for a third or more of their annual production, and others would be in the same position if they would accept orders at old prices. The upward movement of prices, however, has not been sufficient to cover the cost of production on the basis of present prices of the raw material.

As we have previously stated, the cotton spinners of Japan are agitating for the abolition of the import duty on raw cotton. In consequence of opposition to the proposal, on the ground that the removal of the duty would seriously affect the production of cotton in Japan, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been making special investigations in the matter, and the spinning companies in Osaka have also sent representatives to the cotton-growing districts to make inquiries. A report has been issued by the Tokio and Kanegafuchi Spinning Companies. According to this, indigo and mulberry trees have been planted principally in Owari and Mikawa provinces, while in the neighbourhood of Nagoya sweet potatoes are being planted, as a result of which the cotton plantations have decreased. These places were well known for their production of cotton, but as the profits are very small as compared with other crops, the raising of cotton has been discontinued. In Mito district also there is apparently a tendency to substitute rice for cotton, and the same may be said to be the case in the Kansei districts. The reason why cotton-raising has been discontinued is because it has become cheaper to buy cotton yarn than to raise cotton with which to make yarn. Such being the case, there is no fear that the cotton crop will be in any way affected or the profits of farmers be decreased by the abolition of the import duty on raw cotton.

Commenting on the argument which has been prominently put forward in the London Press to the effect that in the event of the adoption of the international free coinage of silver Europe would be exposed to a flood of silver from the United States, the New York "Commercial Bulletin" remarks as follows:—"This supposed wholesale transfer of silver to Europe would imply a purpose on the part of the United States to change from the double standard to the single gold standard: which is wholly outside the range of probabilities—first, because we are the fore most silver-producing nation; next, because the double standard is the unquestionable preference of our people; next, because the supply of gold required in such case would probably be found unobtainable; and next because the attempt to make such a change would so disrupt any then existing international coinage arrangements as to cause the quick failure of our attempt. Besides, it is to be considered that the export of the Treasury silver, supposing it to be possible, would mean the withdrawal of the paper currency based upon it, an operation that would convulse our monetary system, and for that reason would be abandoned as soon as undertaken."

Under the heading "A Gratuitous Assumption" the same New York journal discusses a recent statement by the "Times" that the summoning of an International Conference to examine the means of promoting the more general use of silver as currency does not necessarily mean the opening of the mints of the nations taking part in it to the free coinage of that metal, as if it did "Mr. Goschen, of course, would have nothing to do with it." The Bulletin maintains that the broad conclusion in the closing sentence cannot be conceded as matter "of course." It does not follow, it is argued, that if England refused to commit herself to a general free coinage compact she must decline to yield partial co-operation, as for instance by committing the Indian mints to unrestricted coinage, constituting silver a constituent in the specie reserves which stand at Government disposal, thereby increasing the silver element in her internal circulation. That much Mr. Goschen has already expressed England's readiness to do; and the Bulletin asks, why should she be unwilling to make such partial contribution to the common object simply because the other nations were willing for themselves to go to the full length of free coinage? Such action on the part of the majority of the nations "would only give the more safety and efficiency to England's engagements, and should therefore make her the more ready to contribute her partial co-operation." England in offering this limited participation on condition that a strong combination of nations should pledge themselves to free coinage would be simply demanding that her action should be guaranteed as to its efficacy. That she should refuse to co-operate if such a guarantee were afforded "seems entirely beyond conception." On the other hand, the Bulletin cannot see why the majority of the nations should refuse to commit themselves to free coinage in the event of England declining to go to the full length of that policy. The contribution of free coinage in India—to say nothing of the minor concessions offered by Mr. Goschen—"would afford quite as much help to the success of a general free-coinage compact as could be rendered by any other nation; and it would be poor statesmanship to reject that very large share of all the help England could possibly yield simply because she refused to make her committal unqualified." The New York paper concludes as follows:—"There is no saying exactly to what extent international jealousies may influence the negotiations; but that alone could induce the Continental nations to refuse England's co-operation upon this exceptional basis. Should those nations permit narrow prejudices to overrule the imperative necessities with which the Conference has to deal, it would be a most pitiable failure of statesmanship; but it would be gratuitously pessimistic to take it for granted that there is danger of miscarriage from any such sentimental cause."

The prospects of the American stock and share market, Mr. Henry Clews argues in his circular dated New York May 28, have distinctly improved. The "bear" campaign has nearly exhausted its ammunition. The weaker stocks have been hammered down to a point at which they may be considered fairly cheap. The earnings of the coal stocks begin to show some of the benefits claimed for the Reading combination and are strongly supported, and that is quite an important element of strength. Richmond Terminal, though still an uncertain factor, is less than it has been a cause of disturbance, and, should it be taken under the wing of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan, and Co., its troubles, if not ended, will be indefinitely postponed. Atchison and Topeka is attracting more confidence, and its new loan is received with some favour. As to the large group of Grangers, which have so long been kept in suspense by the rains and floods, they now benefit from the improving weather and the increasing chances of average crops, while the instances of real and permanent injury from the late weather have materially lessened. The mercurial "industrials" are, for the time being, exempt from any special causes of disturbance. The net earnings of railroads for the first quarter of the year prove to have increased nearly 10 per cent. over those of the same time of last year; and although the current business of many of the Western railroads is showing some decline, yet the reduction is merely the temporary effect of the storms and the impassable condition of country roads. There is likely, however, to be some waiting until the cardinal question of crop prospects is more settled. The news from the West and Southwest becomes each day more assuring; and so far as respects wheat, all that can be claimed is that a good crop is possible, dependent on the prevalence of fine weather from this time forth. As to maize, the season of planting is dautless late, and in that case there is always a liability to the crop being caught by frost. With another two weeks of fine weather the wheat crop will probably become an important "bull" element in stocks.

Messrs. Crane and Skipwith, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, have sent us the results of a series of inquiries addressed to leading representatives of the cotton trade in North-western Arkansas and the adjacent civilised Indian territoy, the area producing about 220,000 bales of cotton annually. In all 211 replies have been received from 107 towns scattered over this area. The questions and answers are as follow:—"Is the cotton acreage increased or decreased in your vicinity?" To this question 14 answer "Increased," 46 "Decreased" (without giving any estimate of the decrease), while 151 make an average of decrease of 25·2 per cent. "Is the stand good?" 124 answer "Yes," 84 "No." Has weather generally been favourable or unfavourable for cotton?" 27 answer "Favourable," 201 "Unfavourable." "Are farmers well up with their work?" 13 answer "Yes," 193 "No." "Are planters in a better or worse condition financially than last year?" 32 answer "Better," 38 "The same," 88 "Worse." "Are merchants extending credits as freely as last year?" 32 answer "Yes," 177 "No." "Is the financial condition of the merchant as good as last year?" 92 answer "Yes," 107 "No." Messrs. Crane and Skipwith add that they gather from the reports of their correspondents that the favourable conditions which exist are the good stand which is very generally reported in the upland districts; the abundance of corn, which makes the farmer practically independent; and the healthy financial condition of the merchant, which is a very important factor in the cotton crop. They note, too, that the average percentage of decrease in acreage is not nearly so great as that indicated in former estimates, and more nearly approximates 15 per cent. maximum decrease. All this, of course, applies to lands which have not been subjected to overflow. On the other hand, while the stand is reported good on the uplands, it is also stated by many correspondents that the cotton has never been thinned down to a stand; that work has been retarded by the incessant rains, and that the young plant is choked with weeds and is in a sickly condition, which can only be remedied by work and warm weather; that it has been too wet and too cold for the welfare of cotton. On the bottom lands there are but few who attempt to estimate the damage done by the floods. The crop—already ten days late—is now necessarily still three weeks later. The area mentioned lies on the extreme northern edge of the cotton belt, and "nothing but a late frost can save the crop." With the feebleness of the plant in the uplands and the lateness of the season in the bottom districts, a congenial season, an open fall, and a late frost will only bring an average crop within the range of possibility. The stock at that point is 9,000 bales, against about 3,000 bales on the corresponding date last year. It is in the hands of strong concerns and is firmly held, and will not be likely to change hands before the opening of the coming season. There are no stocks of cotton held at the interior towns.

AN ASIATIC HOME FOR THE JEWS.

WHILE the experiment is being made, under the magnificent scheme of Baron Hirsch, of founding Jewish colonies on a large scale in the Argentine Republic, whither Colonel Albert Goldsmid has recently proceeded to take supreme charge of the operations, writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, it may be worth consideration to note the claims of an Asiatic country and province to furnish a suitable place of refuge for the Jews. Notwithstanding what might seem the mandate of Scripture, the Jews have not shown any marked eagerness to place themselves under Turkish rule by returning to Palestine. A certain number of Jewish immigrants proceed to Jerusalem or the valley of the Jordon every year, but they are few in comparison with the recent enforced exodus from Russia. Yet the Jews are unquestionably, by descent and practice, an Asiatic race, and it would be only natural if they returned to the scenes most closely connected with their history and independence. If distrust of the Turkish Government and fear of Mahometan intolerance prevent their proceeding to their ancient home, the tyranny of the Russian Government, which expels them from Europe, bars them also from a large part of Asia. The remoteness and exclusiveness of China, the over-population of India, are as great impediments in other directions, so that throughout the immense extent of Asia there remains only Persia as offering any opening for Jewish colonisation. The Afghans, who are reputed to be the descendants of "the lost tribes," and who certainly show many remarkable affinities to the Jews, would not be likely to welcome such refugees as long-lost brothers although dearth of population is the main weakness of their country. But Persia is more hospitable, and in one quarter of its wide-stretching provinces there is a region well adapted for Jewish colonisation, and that is the southern portion of the province of Seistan and Mekran.

The three essential conditions for the security and consequent success of a Jewish colony on a large scale are that it shall be well removed from Russian interference, that it shall be dependent on the protection of some Government never likely to pursue an anti-Jewish policy, and that the region selected shall offer possibilities of development and prosperity with regard to both commerce and agriculture. An examination of the facts will show that Seistan answers all these conditions and that in the Old World there is no spot which offers an asylum where the Jews might so greatly benefit others as well as themselves. The province of Seistan lies on the south-east frontier of Persia, near Afghanistan and Baluchistan, to both of which States it is adjacent. It covers about four thousand square miles, and at present has a population, settled and nomad, of 45,000 people. But in old days, as the ruins of cities and aqueducts show, the population must have reached a million, and here is situated, by the agreement of experts, the home of the Sacæ, or dreaded Scythians. The present population is divided as follows:—20,000 so-called Seistanis, 15,000 settlers (chiefly Farswans of Persian extraction) and 10,000 Baluch nomads. These people are not industrious, and do very little to develop the fertile territory they have the good fortune to inhabit. As it possesses an excellent and copious supply of water, in striking contrast to the neighbouring districts of Baluchistan and Persia, the fertility of its soil is easily explained, and the annual produce of wheat, barley and melons suffices not only for local wants but also for a profitable export trade to less favoured districts. With regard to Seistan, the great tract of the Hamun, which forms the southern part of Lake Seistan, could easily be drained, as it is dry for the greater part of the year, and would furnish at least 100,000 acres of soil admirably suited for either pasturage or tillage. The Khash Rud and Ferrah Rud streams, which flow into and feed the lake, irrigate some of the most productive districts of Western Afghanistan. On the authority of every European traveller in this region, an industrious and contented population is alone wanted to restore it to a foremost place among the flourishing parts of Western Asia. Mr. Curzon in his recently published book on Persia quotes all the authorities in favour of this view. Among these Dr. Bellew is entitled to high consideration, and he said: "Its soil is extremely fertile and the command of water is unlimited. It only requires a strong and just Government to quickly recover its lost prosperity, and to render it a fruitful garden crowded with towns and villages in unbroken succession all the way from Seistan to Candahar." Whence such a population was to be obtained has hitherto proved an unsolved enigma. Neither the Persian nor the Afghan conquerors have ever bestowed any attention on its requirements, and as the natives of India never cross the Indus if they can help it, the settlement of Seistan from the only Asiatic country possessing an abundant population and near enough has never been practicable.

How far the Jews expelled from Russia would be suited for the task of developing this region may remain matter of opinion, but there can be little or no doubt that, with regard to the three essential conditions, Seistan offers an admirable home and place of refuge for them. Seistan is separated by a desert and barren tract from the northern parts of Persia, where it seems probable that Russia's influence will increase. The Jews would therefore be practically safe from Russian intervention and tyranny. They would also possess the moral support of the British Government, which is specially interested in Seistan, as it touches the tributary State of Baluchistan, and which is never likely to pursue a deliberate anti-Jewish policy. Lastly, Seistan offers that prospect of agricultural prosperity and commercial development which would reward the Jews for their labour. It is also more easily accessible for these emigrants than might be supposed. Steamers from Odessa could proceed direct to Gwadar, where we have an important station, which is only 400 miles from the centre of Seistan. Nor would it be necessary for the first arrivals to perform the whole of this journey. Much of the intervening country is fertile, and Jewish settlements on the slopes of the hills of Mekran, the maritime province, would serve to encourage and prepare the way for those who undertook the larger experiment. Many persons argue with considerable force from the teaching of history that no Jewish settlement founded on a strictly agricultural basis will flourish. They contend that Jews require opportunities for commercial activity and for the exercise of that trading instinct which has brought them prosperity in civilised countries. It is by no means clear that the settlement in Argentina will provide them with such opportunities, and if it fails to realise present expectations the cause of its failure will probably be found in this fact. But no such doubt need be entertained with regard to Seistan. The position of this province makes it a sort of half-way house between the southern portion of the North-west Indian frontier and the regions of the Caspian, and its fertility has suggested to many English officers the establishment of an alternative route to the old and recognised one *via* Candahar and Herat. As the development by railways of this region is inevitable, it is desirable that they should be supported as far as possible by populations inclined to trust rather to England than to Russia. Opinions differ as to the effect of the introduction of railways in Afghanistan on the national opinion, as well as with regard to the date at which the Ameer will be willing to admit them. But unless we are to make our plans subservient to the Ameer's convenience we cannot hold our hands for ever, and the development of Seistan by a Jewish population would be one of the strongest possible inducements to adopt the schemes put forward for the prolongation of the Pisheen Valley Railway through Baluchistan to that province. It will be thus seen that we should have some practical reason for wishing well to a movement that directed the Russian Jews to this quarter of the Shah's dominions.

THE India Office authorities have refused to take upon themselves the serving of legal processes issued against British officers by courts in India.

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

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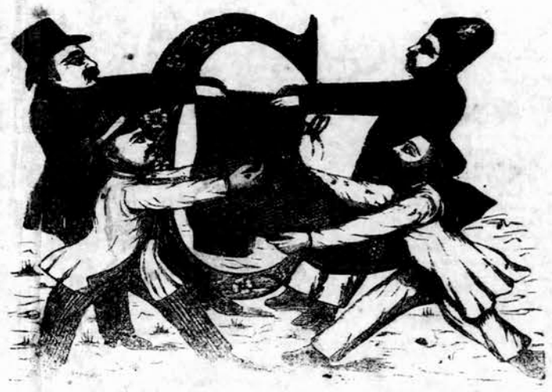

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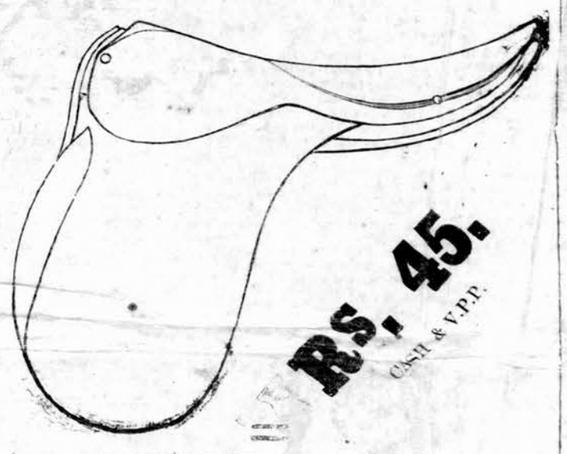

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